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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Air Travel Hails New Wonders

Lindbergh Sees Paris Again

Bulgaria Balks Balkan Plan

Hitler Asks Aid of Churches

Italy Observes March on Rome

Oldest Woman's Club Is Dumb

COMMERCIAL air traffic boasts of transforming wonders just ahead. American Airways, Inc., inaugurates a mail and express service between Cincinnati and the Pacific coast on a 15½-hour schedule, said to be the fastest ever achieved. New transports are likewise to increase passenger speed. Dr. Hugo Eckener says regular Zeppelin service between the United States and Europe and India waits only upon proper financing. In returning to Germany the Graf Zeppelin will have covered more than 500,000 miles. The secret of this unparalleled record is said to be foreknowledge of the weather. Radio gives constant reports from weather bureaus—And Commander Eckener is said to have the greatest nose for weather in the world.

¶ France finds in Premier Albert Sarraut's new Cabinet 12 of the 18 faces seen in the old. Former Premier Daladier remains as Minister of War, Paul-Boncour as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chautemps as Minister of the Interior. The party leaning is more toward the Center. Moderates, rather than Socialists, will be looked to for support. The budget and preserving the franc are still the issues. More economies, rather than more taxes, are proposed. The public is doubtful—It believes more cabinets may fall before that big budget balances.

¶ Paris is surprised to find Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for a second time within its gates. The silent Lone Eagle and his wife fly from Scotland to Les Mureaux naval airport on the Seine and are whisked to the Hotel Crillon in the city that made him famous before anybody but Air Minister Pierre Cot knows they are coming. Paris, hoping for six years for this return visit, grows excited; but for a little while the unrecognized aviator is able quietly to show his wife famous scenes—They are scenes in which an unknown boy, courageous enough to wing the Atlantic, turned to a world hero overnight.

¶ Bulgaria indicates that the Balkan peace movement is not complete. Sofia, the capital, welcomes Prime Minister Gömbös and Foreign Minister Kanya of Hungary and lauds Hungary's demand for revision of the Treaty of Versailles. This comes just when the Little Entente felt Bulgaria was about to join the friendship circle and accept territorial boundaries as they are. The Bulgarian element which disagrees with the Sofia gesture still hopes to carry the day—It would accept the status quo so Bulgaria may cease to be a rank outsider among its neighbors.

¶ Germany's national organization of Protestant churches is asked to give the Chancellor its full support in the Reichstag election. Evangelical Archbishop Ludwig Müller, in making the appeal, says: "We Evangelical Christians regard the salvation of our nation through our leader Hitler as a gift from God. We agree that the Chancellor defends the life and honor of the nation. We are one with him in his true, genuine will to peace towards all other nations"—The churches are asked to give their votes as a gesture of thanksgiving.

¶ Italy's cities and towns get a sweeping message from Premier Mussolini on the eleventh anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome. He says the flight of the Balbo armada to America is the exaltation of the Fascist revolution into the skies. It bespeaks the stuff of the Fascist generation. Il Duce sees the world of doctrines against which the Black Shirts rose as capitulating everywhere—"Fascism," he boldly declares, "is the hope of the world."

¶ Palestine is torn with the protest of the Arabs against the increase of Jewish immigration, mainly from Germany. In Jaffa the Arabs close their shops, call a general strike and after their midday prayers attempt to start a forbidden procession. Police in steel helmets and with steel shields break up the effort after much fighting. The army and air force are held in readiness for serious trouble. In Jerusalem the police halt and disperse all Arab crowds—Such opposition in the homeland may seem to the Jews like the last straw.

¶ America's oldest woman's club stages an extraordinary meeting at Jacksonville, Ill. On the club's one hundredth anniversary of its first meeting men read the reports of women officers and not a woman commits the immodesty of speaking in public, as in the original session. The Society in 1833 was called Ladies' Association for Educating Females. This may explain a century's startling changes—The females are now educated.

New Leisure All Over World Sends Thousands of People Back to Primitive Pleasures

Hiking and Camping Grow Steadily More Popular Everywhere—By Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Auto or What Not, Trek to Wilderness Goes On

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Fifth of 18 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Up and down and across the world as never before vacationists are feeling the lure of the great out-of-doors that lies away from towns, away even from roads. Amid the heather of space-swept moors, the boles of wind-swept forests and the reeds of storm-swept lakes, they are learning to invest their leisure in diamonds of dawn-bright dew and the common stock of natural beauty which never passes a dividend.

Until the coming of the automobile the world rather disapproved of the primeval. Today a constantly growing stream of hikers, campers, skiers, cyclists, takes its mechanical way as near to the edge of civilization as it can manage and then with a happy sigh disappears for a week, two weeks, a month, or a mere week-end into a pre-mechanical—indeed, preëquine—age.

Perhaps the most striking example of the back-to-nature movement is the Maine to Georgia Appalachian Trail in the United States. The present summer has seen the virtual completion of this 2000-mile track along the sky line of the great mountain barrier of eastern America. The Appalachian Trail is unique among hiking paradises for it was cleared by the voluntary work of the hikers themselves through rocky and wooded wildernesses wild enough still to be sheltering old Rip van Winkle himself.

Few European countries possess the same width of untamed horizons as the United States. But in all of them the devotees of the wild grow in number year after year. Poles and Czechoslovaks arrange camps in the High Tatra chain that forms the boundary between the two countries; Swedes and Norwegians shoulder their packs and disappear for a week or two into the tangled skein of the Scandinavian Mountains; Estonians, Finns, and East Prussians seek the solitude of forest-clad lakes and the wide Baltic beaches; the English slip away to North Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, the Austrian Tyrol, or even to some lush meadow nearer home, disregarding the gibe that it is like camping in their own back garden.

As in most leisure activities in Europe, the organized workers are taking an important place in promoting hiking and camping. Some 20,000 campers of both sexes were catered for last year by the Greek trade unions. In Italy there is the Dopolavoro (afterwork) movement, which looks after all branches of workers' leisure. Every Italian worker is expected to join one or more of the Dopolavoro activities, and hiking and camping groups are among the most popular. So they are in other European countries, particularly those which are the most developed industrially.

In Turkey, where camping is now beginning to take a firm hold, the teachers' training schools make a practice of going camping en masse

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Johnson Holds Law Over Ford On NRA; Injustice, Latter Says

General Threatens to Turn Matter Over to Attorney-General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Acting on the assumption that Mr. Henry Ford will be very shortly an overt violator of the automobile code, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his recovery administration were planning today to make the famous automobile manufacturer an example of what refusal to coöperate in the recovery efforts of the nation means.

The recovery administrator indicated his personal feelings on the question today by announcing that he would turn in his Lincoln car, product of a Ford-owned factory, and buy a Cadillac in its place. At the same time he expressed the opinion that Mr. Ford is already in the position of a violator through the explicit declaration of his son Edsel that the Ford Motor Company would never consent to collective bargaining.

However, he is prepared to wait until the final date set for the filing of reports required by the code before taking further action. Failure on the part of the Ford Motor Company to file such reports will, in General Johnson's opinion, constitute such a flagrant and overt case of violation of the code that there can be no question as to his grounds for action.

When the event occurs as the Administration fully expects it will, General Johnson will turn the case over to the district-attorney for prosecution under the penal clauses of the National Recovery Act, he declared. The penalties provided under the law include a $500 fine, or six months in jail or both. In addition the NRA is given power to license all manufacturers and close down plants if necessary to force compliance.

While the question of such drastic punitive action against Mr. Ford was thus still uncertain, it developed, however, that the manufacturer will most certainly suffer for his non-compliance by the loss of Federal Government business. General Johnson announced he had been informed by Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the CCC that the latter had rejected Ford bids on 1500 light trucks for the CCC despite the fact that the Ford bids were low.

The definite feeling of the recovery administration on the question was further indicated by the fact that the Ford bid was submitted by an independent local agent who is himself a complier with the Blue Eagle agreements. General Johnson took the position that the color of noncompliance conferred on a product by the manufacturer follows it through to the consumer regardless of compliance by a middle man.

In other words, it can now be stated that the Federal Government is not going to purchase products of the Ford Motor Company unless Mr. Ford does an absolute about-face. As far as government purchasing is concerned Mr. Ford is already a "non-complier," and therefore excluded under the law from the right to bid for government contracts.

Ford Company Declares It Never Said It Would Not Sign

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company today described as "an act of injustice" the statement of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, that he would "turn the case over to the Attorney General" if Mr. Henry Ford fails to submit figures requested by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under the terms of the NRA auto code.

Charging General Johnson with assuming the "airs of a dictator," a company statement said that General Johnson "should fortify himself with evidence that Mr. Henry Ford has refused compliance with Government requirements."

The statement read:

"Mr. Johnson's vocabulary has got him down again. Before assuming the airs of a dictator, he should fortify himself with evidence that Henry Ford has refused compliance with Government requirements.

"The public has known the Ford Motor Company for 30 years, and is not dependent on Mr. Johnson for information concerning it.

"It is an act of injustice for Mr. Johnson to intimate that any refusal has been made of any proper demand on the Ford Motor Company, especially since Mr. Johnson knows that even his original signers have not had time to file their reports, which he charges this company with refusing.

"We suggest a code of fair publicity for Mr. Johnson's interviews."

The statement was the first official comment of the Ford company in the controversy between the Recovery Administration and Mr. Henry Ford that began when the motor magnate declined to sign the NRA auto code, although he was represented as believing he could observe it fully without signing.

The Ford Company consistently has refused to comment on its position, taking the stand that there was no necessity for such comment providing it observed the code. The change of policy today apparently was caused by General Johnson's asserting in Washington that if Mr. Henry Ford did not furnish figures on wages, hours and schedules, as required by the NRA auto code, he would "turn the case over to the Attorney-General."

Ford himself has declined to be interviewed, saying briefly on several occasions that he has "nothing to say about the NRA."

Auto Chamber Unaware Of Deadline on Code

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the designated agency for collection of statistics from the automobile manufacturers for the NRA, said today it was not its understanding that any deadline had been fixed by the NRA for submission of the required information.

The statement was prompted by published reports that Mr. Henry Ford, largest automotive manufacturer outside the NRA fold, would have until Nov. 1 to sign the code or be barred from bidding on Government purchased motor units.

Alfred Reeves, general manager, authorized the announcement that all companies within and outside the chamber have been supplied with forms for the required figures, but that thus far only 10 or 12 have returned them. None of these was a large company.

Durango Budgets New Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Gov. Carlos Real of the State of Durango announced that the 1934 budget for that State will contain an item of 3,400,000 pesos for road construction.

Egypt Marks Time on Pact With England

Former Premier Gives Conditional Support to New Cabinet

Depends on Policy

Chief Difficulty to Face New British Commissioner Is Charter Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The resignation of Ismail Sidky Pasha, for the last three years Egypt's Premier, and the appointment of his successor Abdul Fattah Pasha Yehia, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Sidky régime from June, 1930, to January, 1933, has produced a decided ripple in the recently fairly calm pool of Egyptian politics.

These changes have come coincident with the transfer of Sir Percy Loraine, the British High Commissioner, to the Embassy at Angora and the appointment as his successor of Sir Miles Lampson, recently stationed at Peiping. But rumors that the resignation of Sidky Pasha has in any way been linked with the appointment of Sir Miles Lampson, now have been dispelled.

The averred reason for Sidky Pasha's retirement from the Premiership is given as ill-health. It is believed, however, that the main reason why he decided to resign is the fact that he recently has been troubled with interference in the affairs of the State by certain prominent persons closely connected with the palace. And the fact that his action followed closely on the refusal of King Fuad to agree to certain new ministerial appointments proposed by the Prime Minister, also is held as significant in political circles here.

Several Ministers Reappointed

The new Cabinet, recently formed by the King, contains several members who held the same office under the Sidky Government. These are Mahmud Fahmy Pasha Keissy, Minister of the Interior; Ahmed Pasha Aly, justice; Hilmy Pasha Issa, education, and Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha Kerim, communications.

Salib Bey Samy now has been made Minister of War and Marine and Aly Bey el Menzalawi of Agriculture. Both were members of the Sidky Cabinet. New members of the Government include Abdel Azim Pasha Rashid, Minister of Public Works, and Neguib Pasha Gharabli, Wakfs (pious bequests). Kerim Pasha and Aly Bey el Menzalawi, however, were expelled from the Shaabist Party upon accepting posts in the new Cabinet without the party's permission.

The Shaabist Party now has de-

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Royal Land Grant, When Illinois Was French, Broken Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill.—An official act of King Louis XIV of France, which has stood inviolate for two and a quarter centuries, is about to be undone. A new Illinois statute, passed by the last session of the Legislature, has given this small Mississippi River village the right to sell its royally granted commons.

The Prairie du Rocher commons, which consist of 6000 acres of bluff land overlooking the river, make up the last intact tract that goes back to the period when the French flag flew over the territory of Illinois.

The question of what to do with the commons has become an important problem locally. Agitation to have the matter settled through sale grew out of uncertainty over the status of ancestral homes on the commons and extensive improvements which farmers have made. One thing will not be changed. Sale receipts, like the lease rentals, will go to keep up the village schools.

Federal Financing Of Schools on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 27—A national plan for financing a minimum of education, a depression-proof plan, to prevent the education of youth going up and down with the stock market, will be demanded by the people some day, according to Dr. William Trufant Foster of Newton, Mass., director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. He was on today's program of the Central Ohio Teachers' Association's convention.

"Under NRA, education is a forgotten cause. The teacher is the 'forgotten man'," he argued, pointing out that in the $3,000,000,000 federal program there is money for "nearly everything except schools." He observed that Chicago could raise millions to start its world's fair to advertise the city, but that its teachers have a "queer notion" about the "$16,000,000 which it owes them for taking care of its children."

"All over the country the schools are being scuttled," he said. "Pinched taxpayers are crying loudly for economy and harassed officials are striking out blindly, in any direction, to save money. The schools are the easiest place to start the scuttling.

Leading Actors on Egypt's Political Stage

Left and Center, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone. Right—By Russell, London. © Elliott and Fry, Ltd.

Cabinet Changes Offer Wide Implications

Left to Right—King Fuad. Center—Ismail Sidky Pasha Who Recently Resigned Premiership. Right—Sir Miles Lampson, New British High Commissioner.

International Law School Dedicated By Tufts College

Latin-American Issues Raised as Opening Topic of Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 27—Tufts College formally dedicated the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy today before a notable gathering of economists, educators and business leaders.

Echoes of Dean Halford Hoskins' words of welcome to visitors from all over the United States had hardly subsided in the new auditorium before Latin-American problems were swept into the focus of this $1,000,000 educational venture by opening day speakers.

Dr. Charles W. Hackett of the University of Texas discussed the recent reversals in policies of the United States towards the restless equatorial nations of the Western Hemisphere. These reversals, he said, have promoted Latin-American concord.

Scrapping of the policy of providing military protection for both American and foreign interests in disturbed Caribbean countries, unless these interests assembled in coastal towns, the speaker considered one of the advanced steps taken by the United States to remove distrust.

This was complete repudiation, the educator said, of the dangerous Coolidge policy based on the "inviolability of personal and property rights of United States citizens abroad."

Other reversals in policy described by the speaker had to do with the recognition of Latin-American countries by the United States. Heretofore, majority political elements, he pointed out, have come into power "by evicting pro-American minority factions."

"The greatest need has been," he said, "an understanding of the Monroe Doctrine by the people of the United States. It is largely our own fault that Monroeism came to imply imperialism. Stripped of its corollaries, it contains only inhibitions, against future European colonization in America and against European intervention in internal affairs of the American states."

Dr. Hackett's discussion will be used as a background for a two-day intensive study of inter-American relationships starting tomorrow, following which a report offering solutions to present problems and pointing out avenues of improving relationships will be drafted and sent to all those interested.

M. I. T. to Play Host To Science Academy

Many of America's most distinguished natural scientists will gather at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Nov. 20, for the three-day session of the National Academy of Sciences.

This year marks the seventieth anniversary of the Academy's founding, the Act of Congress under which it was established having been signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863.

The outstanding public event of the session will be a lecture by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, on "Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley Problem."

New and Better Vermont Rises From Ravages of 1927 Floods

Persistent Program of Highway and Bridge Building Now Presents Picture in Which Little Remains of the Wreckage of Six Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. — There is marble in the marrow of Vermont's hills. More important is the granite in the character of its people that, more than any plan or program, effaced the scars of raging waters.

River-torn bridges — silt-filled streets — wrecked homes — twisted railroads—"canyoned" roads—throttled business—this residue of the 1927 flood is no more.

Rather, six years later, a new and better Vermont has emerged from the mud sea left by its own raging rivers—waters liable to run amuck any time. Neat houses line village streets. Business holds up despite economic recession.

True, homeowners still are burdened by flood-caused debts. Business is just throwing off the last credit shackles of 1927. Occasional uprooted trees and tumbled-down houses still dot rock and sand-strewn meadows—all reminders of water's force.

Victory Over Ruin

Yet Vermont has won a victory over ruin. It has returned to normal over a long hard road. And in its march it has changed the face of that road. Where rickety wooden bridges creaked over rivers, modern steel bridges now arch triumphantly. Where wheels grated and jolted over rutted gravel are now smooth ribbons of concrete and asphalt.

In 1926 only 105 miles of paved highway existed in Vermont. The Green Mountains had been becoming New England's gateway. New England climbed over them into Canada and the West. Canada and the West scaled them New England bound.

Vermont's gravel was buckling under the load of heavy traffic along main routes. Seeing its need, the State in 1927 launched a huge road improvement program to send it into the good road class.

But before the campaign had gathered momentum, the flood tore through Vermont. It caused $30,000,000 property damage. It wiped out approximately 1450 bridges, many wooden and others new steel spans. Highways totaling several hundred miles were gouged into uselessness—main and town roads.

Disaster's weight for a time threatened the entire road program. Yet Vermont's courage stood the test.

Emergency Appropriation

The Legislature in special session voted an emergency appropriation of $8,000,000 for repairing highway and bridge damage. So splendid was Vermont's financial condition that J. P. Morgan Company accepted $5,000,000 of the bonds immediately. The others also were taken up quickly.

Vermont marched onward. The emergency work was fitted into the general highway program. The United States Government cooperated through a special appropriation of $2,654,000 for repairing damage on the federal-aid road system.

Vermont today is definitely a good-road State. It has shouldered the $30,000,000 damage load without shirking. Besides the emergency program, the following state funds have been spent on highways since 1927: In 1928, $4,667,647.04; 1929, $4,504,575.84; 1930, $5,771,139.87; 1931, $6,521,108.93; 1932, $5,986,351.94; 1933, $4,980,971.04.

An appropriation of $2,860,000 has been voted for 1934-35.

In six years Vermont has exceeded its planned 10-year construction of 633 miles of paved road. Today more than 1100 miles of paved highway winds through forest-covered hills. Over 350 miles are cement. Vermont ranks third in this type or road in New England.

Governor Enthusiastic

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson is enthusiastic over the progress.

"Vermont's great highway program," he said, "has made a tremendous change in the State. No state in the Union has made such splendid headway in road construction since the flood. Today tourists can travel through Vermont and stick to hard-surfaced roads."

This gigantic program has been undertaken in the face of world economic recession. The usual ballyhoo has been absent. In fact, many motorists still avoid the "bad roads of Vermont," not realizing the complete "about-face."

True, off the main road gravel is the regular surface. Yet through constant care and lighter traffic, these graveled 13,000 miles are in excellent condition.

The wise motorist often seeks these secondary roads for their unique and scenic touch. By-roads cross the chain of hills at intervals, seeking out mountain passes—always laden with scenic surprises.

Any zig-zag tour in Vermont un-

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Police Fire Halts Anti-Jewish Riot Of Palestine Arabs

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Police today fired upon large unruly crowds of Arabs demonstrating against a recent increase in Jewish immigration, killing an undetermined number and wounding others. A number of police also were injured.

The situation was tense all morning, but it increased after the midday prayers when large crowds from the mosques determined to form a procession which the authorities had forbidden.

A crowd armed with firearms, sticks, stones and other missiles endeavored to break through a police cordon. After making several baton charges, the police opened fire.

The situation at one time looked ugly, but it was believed in the afternoon it was in hand, although desultory firing continued.

Steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets from an early hour. Military forces and members of the Royal Air Forces were held in readiness, Palestine being under a British mandate.

Early in the forenoon the Arabs declared a general strike, closed their shops and went to the mosques.

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Things Present

Remembering the subtle way the cigarette advertisers won women and girls to their cause, Mr. Abbot today asks: Shall alcoholic drinks be advertised? He answers his own question in his "Watching the World Go By." We shall soon see whether those who urged repeal were honestly endeavoring to curb the sale of liquor.

Don't miss "Story for Halloween" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page; it will give your party an interesting and constructive turn.

Climbing a mountain by moonlight must be packed with thrills, so we judge from "Nocturne" on the Home Forum page.

Try your hand at the International Cross-Word, and test your knowledge of geography. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, another article in the Leisure series, and the weekly World News Map.

Poisonous Gases of Motor Engines Eliminated by Liverpool Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—A means of eliminating the discharge of carbon monoxide exhaust gases from automobiles is claimed to have been invented here by a Yorkshire natural scientist, Dr. John Harger, after extensive research in the engineering department of Liverpool University.

The invention, it is said, will rid the air of the pollution caused by exhaust fumes.

Dr. Harger's discovery takes the form of packing the exhaust system with a mineral known as bauxite, which is said to consume the carbon monoxide by combustion, but itself remains unchanged. Chemical reaction takes place when the exhaust gas combines with the extra air coming into contact with the bauxite, and the carbon monoxide, lubricating oil and unburned petrol are consumed.

Stringent road tests are claimed to have proved the efficiency of the system, and in a statement on the result of independent tests of the device Dr. C. O. Bannister, the Henry Bell Wortley professor of metallurgy of Liverpool University, says:

"After the gases had passed through the catalyst, that is, the bauxite material, there was an increase in the amount of the carbon dioxide, a decrease in the oxygen content, and the carbon monoxide was always reduced to 0.1 per cent only after the bauxite had become hot. In view of these good results, I consider that the catalyst, and the method of using it, as devised by Dr. Harger, is efficient in eliminating carbon monoxide."

Wiggin's Profit In Chase Stock Up in Millions

His Private Corporations Made $10,500,000 and Bank Only $159,000

Family Also Enriched

Present Chase Head Declares Against Further Dealing in Its Own Shares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, made an extraordinarily good thing out of speculating in the shares of his own bank in the five years 1928 to 1932, according to evidence which he gave at a resumed hearing of the Senate Bank Committee today.

Between 1928 and 1932 three of his personally controlled private trading corporations which bought and sold shares of the Chase Bank on the open market piled up a rich profit of almost $10,500,000.

The good fortune was accentuated by the comparatively meager returns which accrued in the same time to open market operations by the Metpotan Corporation—a securities affiliate of the Chase Bank. The Metpotan dealt in the same shares and operated over the same time, but it managed to secure a total profit of only $159,000 for the Chase Bank shareholders.

The Metpotan Corporation was owned outright by shareholders of the Chase Bank, of which Mr. Chase was president. On the other hand, the Shermar, Murlyn and Clingston trading corporations were owned by Mr. Wiggin and his family. In 1931, for example, after the stock market break, Metpotan suffered a total loss of $2,103,595, in its trading while the private Shermar Corporation made a profit of $4,198,000—for Mr. Wiggin.

Opposed to Practice

As a dramatic conclusion to the day's testimony, Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, successor to Mr. Wiggin as president of the Chase, rose in his place, suddenly asked to be heard and declared the days of market manipulation of a Chase bank security are over.

"Lest there be any doubt of my attitude on the subject," he declared in effect, "I want it to be known that I am opposed to the practice, and this attitude will continue so long as I have anything to do with Metpotan.

"The market in Chase stocks will not be influenced by the operation of trading accounts by its affiliates in future."

Metpotan, he added later, would be divorced from its parent company, "just as soon as it can be," under the new banking law.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, promised to continue exploration of Mr. Wiggin's profits at later hearings. Mr. Wiggin's own explanation was simple. Metpotan, acting in behalf of the Chase stockholders, had bought and sold Chase shares from day to day, he said; on the other hand, he had conducted long-range operations, which were consequently more successful. The banking committee was obviously dissatisfied with this answer.

Tempted to Speculate

Earlier in the testimony, Mr. Wiggin admitted he would oppose similar open market operations by an affiliate like Metoptan today.

This view was elicited after it was disclosed that the Chase Securities Corporation, another affiliate of the Chase National Bank, suffered tremendous losses in the 16 years of its existence since 1917. On June 30, 1933, Mr. Wiggin said, a total reserve of $120,138,075 was set up against losses sustained in depreciation of securities purchased by the affiliate. Of this figure, unrealized loss now stands at $71,592,059, the balance of $48,546,061 having actually been written off.

"Was the securities corporation originally formed to engage in open

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'Lone Eagle' in Paris Without Reception

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who bucked a howling storm to get here as he did in 1927, visited in contrasting quiet today the scenes where thousands roared him tribute after that historic transatlantic crossing of six years ago, and today had his first normal glimpse of the city.

Accompanied this time by a wife, the "Lone Eagle" dropped out of fast-darkening air lanes yesterday and taxied his seaplane up to the landing dock on the River Seine at Les Mureaux, 25 miles west of here.

Cloaked as he had wished it, in silence, his arrival from Inverness, Scot., was known only to authorities.

The Colonel's first daylight view of Paris when it was not cheering him was a fleeting glimpse as he returned to Les Mureaux in the automobile of M. Pierre Cot, Air Minister, to look over his plane. He slipped almost unobserved and bareheaded out a side door of the hotel, strode quickly to the automobile, crossed the city, remained 20 minutes at the airport and then returned to Paris.

Mrs. Lindbergh remained in her room while the Colonel went to view his plane, but left the hotel a few minutes after noon wearing a light brown checked suit and a black felt hat.

Farley Refuses Roosevelt Colors On McKee Banner

Silent on McKee Statement; Fusion Extends Lead in Straw Vote

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and political generalissimo of the Roosevelt Administration, is back in his old Empire State hunting ground today to do what he can for the Democratic ticket in the forthcoming Assembly election.

The campaign of Joseph V. McKee which Mr. Farley initiated with his New York City political aide, Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader, has not been doing well and it was confidently expected that when he again came here, he would at least in his capacity as Democratic state chairman, give it an impetus that would put Mr. McKee over first in the race for Mayor; that he would say something that could be construed as indicative that the McKee candidacy had White House backing.

Instead of this, Mr. Farley, in part after the fashion of Cæsar, came and saw—and moved on to up-state Assembly election battlegrounds.

Not even the expert questioning of experienced political reporters known to Mr. Farley for many years could draw from the Postmaster-General a word of approval of the McKee candidacy. He was urged specifically to comment on Mr. McKee's statement that "a vote for McKee is a vote for Roosevelt."

Roosevelt to Keep Out

"No, no, I don't want to say anything about it," Mr. Farley replied. "I won't discuss it."

And then stepping aboard the train that was to take him up-state, he added half apologetically:

"I just can't do that."

Simultaneously, Mr. Charles Burlingame, one-time president of the bar association, and who headed the committee that selected the city-wide Fusion slate on which Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia is the mayoral candidate, speaking at an independent mass meeting in support of Fusion at Mecca Temple last night, announced that he had received a letter directly from President Roosevelt disclaiming any connection with the McKee candidacy.

Democrat Backs Fusion

As Fusion speakers continue to hammer away at McKee claims of Roosevelt Administration sponsorship, support continues to come to the reform ticket from Democrat, Republican and independent quarters. The latest name to be inscribed on this roll is that of Robert H. Moses, one-time New York Secretary of State and a close personal and political friend of Alfred E Smith.

Simultaneously Congressional support was promised Major LaGuardia, and the sixth installment of the Literary Digest poll, on the news st n·s today, gave him a lead of 47,884 over Mr. McKee and 160,037 over Mayor O'Brien.

The LaGuardia vote was placed at 217,599, which is 45.34 per cent of the total registered preference; Mr. McKee at 169,715 or 42.78 per cent; Mayor O'Brien at 51,562 or 9.19 per cent, and Charles Solomon (Socialist), 11,499, or 2.17 per cent.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Tuesday, Wednesday } 12:00—12:15

Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Friday, Saturday } 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual. Owing to a football radiocast, however, on Saturday, Oct. 28, the radiocast will be heard at 5:30 o'clock.

Alleged Gold Hoarders Arraigned in Boston

Two alleged gold hoarders in Massachusetts were arrested today by federal authorities after a long investigation by the Department of Justice into the hoarding of gold in violation of President Roosevelt's order that all of the yellow metal be restored to banks. This action followed the return of secret indictments yesterday by the federal grand jury.

Warrants for the arrests were issued by Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan. This action follows the order of the United States Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummins, instructing all district attorneys to proceed as soon as possible against violators of the anti-hoarding order of the President.

Live Fish Shipped by Air By Quebec Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The largest fish-stocking venture carried out by the Quebec government this year and the first to be shipped by airplane was made recently when 40,000 landlock or fresh water salmon were transported from Lake Sacconni, to Lac de Sources.

The transportation of this large shipment of live fish by air is regarded as an interesting experiment. Usually the fish have to be carried in large containers over rough roads and trails and the length of time taken in this procedure means that many of them are too feeble to swim about in search of food by the time they reach their destination.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

League of States Gets Early Start On Mutual Issues

Liquor, Tax, Crime, Relief Are Among First Questions Up for Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—An early start on the solution of mutual problems facing state governments, such as liquor control, tax revision, crime control and relief, is planned by the new League of State Governments just organized here to promote group action of the states.

The first meeting of the league has been announced for Nov. 11 and 12, when the board of managers will gather at Washington in connection with the meeting of the Interstate Committee on Conflicting Taxation.

Financing of the new league is now being arranged in New York by Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association and it is understood this is expected to be effected with the help of funds from private foundations. The American Legislators' Association is understood to be financed principally with funds from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation and the Rosenwald Fund founded by the late Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist.

For Regional Planning

It is declared by Mr. Toll's assistants here that what he has in mind is to carry the idea of "regional planning" into the field of state government, bringing administrative officers of states in the same region, and with similar problems, together on common ground to work out these problems with expert aid from the central office, to be in Chicago.

It may mean the establishment of a state planning council in each state to serve as an additional instrumentality for the administrative officials in dealing with the regional groups or the national body, it is said.

At the Washington meeting the board of managers, consisting of 32 men prominent in fields of state administration, legislation and government research, is expected to get down to work to develop means of correlating the activities of the states and of bringing the State and Federal Governments into closer accord with each other.

Will Work Together

The two organizations are expected to share offices and staffs. The magazine, State Government, organ of the Legislators' Association, may be broadened to serve the purposes of both groups.

The most important governmental aid groups are represented on the board of managers, so that the new agency, it is pointed out, brings together all of those other agencies which are concerned with the problems of state government.

Among the managers, in addition to the governors of six states, are Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House; Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, head of Brookings Institution; Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters; Mr. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration; Mr. Elbert D. Hayford, president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; Dean Isidor Loeb, of Washington University School of Business and Public Administration and president of the American Political Science Association; Judge Orie L. Phillips, president of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Wiggin Profited By Many Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

market operations?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"I do not think it was originally so contemplated," said Mr. Wiggin, "except as to stocks of its own bank."

"What prompted it to engage in operations with other stocks?"

"The times."

"'The times?'"

"The speculative atmosphere of the period."

"Do you mean that you yielded to the temper of the times?"

"I am afraid so," said Mr. Wiggin.

"Would you engage in such operations today?" asked Mr. Pecora at a later point.

Respects Public Opinion

"No, sir," said Mr. Wiggin, "if for no other reason, than out of respect for public opinion."

"That's a new one!" exclaimed Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

Oh, you think this hearing by the Banking Committee has excited public opinion as to certain kinds of market operations?" asked Mr. Pecora.

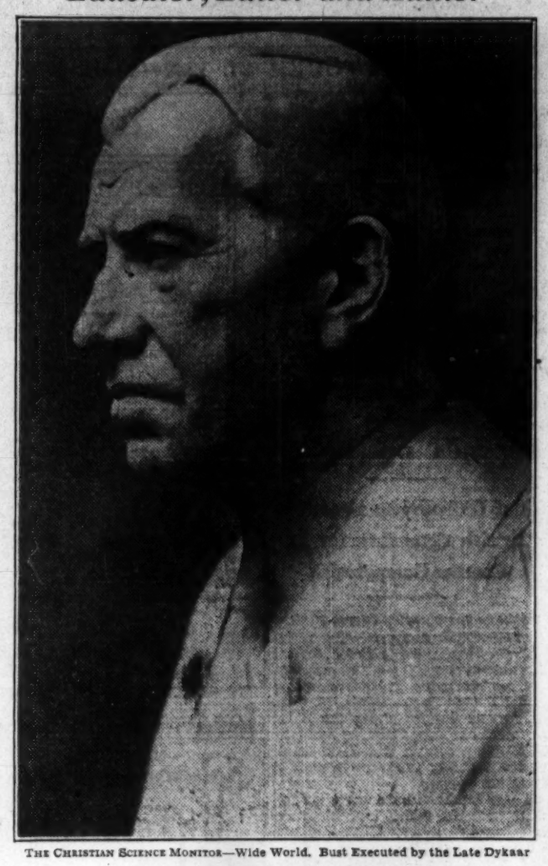
"I hope so," said Mr. Wiggin, smiling wanly.

Until recently Mr. Wiggin was drawing $100,000 a year retirement pay from the Chase bank, but gave this up since the present hearings began. Pressure by stockholders influenced this decision, it was ascertained today.

Testimony today showed the securities corporation between February, 1928 and March, 1931, engaged in 35 different trading accounts with an aggregate volume of operations of $860,000,000.

Mr. Wiggin read a prepared statement at the conclusion of his testimony explaining that Chase Security Corporation operations were designed to steady the stock market in relation to Chase Bank shares, and to get a wider distribution of ownership.

Educator, Editor and Author



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World. Bust Executed by the Late Dykaar

Dr. John H. Finley in Bronze

Bust Presented to College of the City of New York of Which He Was Formerly President

Egypt Marks Time on Pact With England

(Continued from Page 1)

cided to support the new Cabinet as long as "it follows the party's policy." And with Sidky Pasha completely dominating the Shaab, he is regarded here as still in a masterful position in the Egyptian Government; a position which the new Cabinet is expected to respect.

Treaty Action Deferred

But despite this conditional support, the situation eventually will result in a disagreement between the new Premier and his predecessor, it is envisaged here.

No doubt is expressed here that the new cabinet, like its predecessor, will try to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty which has been going on intermittently for years.

It has been asserted that a preliminary agreement has been worked out by Sir Percy Loraine and Sidky Pasha. But others believe that no such treaty arrangements have been made. It is now clear, however, that nothing can be done in this matter until the arrival of the new High Commissioner late in December.

It is pointed out, too, that the British Government has declined to sign any treaty unless it is satisfied that the Parliament which accepts the treaty really represents the bulk of Egyptian public opinion. There is still some doubt whether it regards the present Egyptian Parliament in that light.

Party Reconciliation Needed

One of the major difficulties that the new Commissioner faces is that of reconciling between the different political parties existing in Egypt, chief of which is the "Wafd" or Nationalist Party headed by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, successor to the late Saad Pasha Zaghloul, "Father of Egyptian Independence." This party, with its allies, the Liberals, at present constitutes the opposition.

The party in power is referred to as the "Shaabist" Party, a recently coined designation which means "nationalist." Allied to this party is that of the "Ittehadist" or Palace Party which favors what many regard as a virtual dictatorship under King Fuad. The issue between the opposition and the party in power is that the latter abolished the Constitution of 1923 and drew up another in 1930, altogether changing the election methods and other important points.

Elections were held in 1930, according to the new Constitution and the Sidky Pasha Government was supported by a Parliament of its own creation, as the Wafdists, which claim to constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, boycotted the elections. The opposition asserts that the Government only represents a small electorate and consequently refuses to recognize it.

New Elections Expected

Great Britain's refusal to negotiate a treaty with the Sidky Cabinet is held as justifying the Opposition's complaint. It is the opinion here that upon the arrival of the new High Commissioner, he will propose, in an advisory capacity, that a temporary Administrative Cabinet be substituted for the present Government, that new elections be held according to the Constitution of 1930 and form a Government that will enjoy the confidence of the people.

There is an obstacle, however, to such an event taking place, as the Opposition insists on the abolishment of the 1930 Constitution and the reinstatement of that of 1923.

One of the chief problems which faces Sir Miles Lampson, therefore, will be to help the Egyptians arrive at a compromise in order to form a government that will enjoy the full confidence of the nation and be in a position, constitutionally, to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. It is believed, however, that a great deal depends upon the desire of Great Britain and whether or not it wishes at present to effect a change in the status of Egypt in an international sense

Bust of Dr. Finley Unveiled at College Of City of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—There is a new bust in the Great Hall of City College today, commemorating the work of Dr. John H. Finley, a one-time president of the institution, whose ideals of higher education is that colleges should develop citizens of intelligence and high character rather than merely train their students for the professions.

Speaking at ceremonies yesterday, when the bronze bust was unveiled, Dr. Finley declared that his ideal of higer education was unchanged from what it was 24 years ago when he emphasized to students at City College that mere preparation for professional success was not enough. The ceremonies combined observance of Dr. Finley's seventieth birthday with tributes to his achievements as educator and public servant.

"I can assure you it is a most delightful experience to be 70 years old," Dr. Finley said, "and I hope that all of you may live to enjoy this pleasure."

To the students whose classes had been suspended that they might attend the celebration, Dr. Finley said that he could give them no better counsel for happiness than he had given during his presidency of the college.

"I have no better message for you now than I had then," he said. "Read a good book, make a new friend and take a long walk."

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, presided and unveiled the bust. Mr. Mark Eisner, chairman of the Board of Higher Education; Prof. Lewis Freeman Mott, representing the faculty; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, representing the alumni; and Chancellor James Byrne, of the University of the State of New York, also spoke.

Atlantic City to Get Depot and Parkway Costing $4,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27—The long-debated, long-hoped-for $4,000,000 project of a new union rail station, and elimination of grade crossings in this city has finally passed its last obstacle.

Mayor Harry Bacharach, member of the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners, announced Oct. 25 that the board had approved plans and given its order for the work, which will be finished by the end of 1934. It is expected to start within 30 days and employ 1000 men.

The building will face Arctic Avenue between Missouri and Arkansas Avenues, a block back of the present Reading terminal, whose site will be made into a plaza. Trains will enter the new depot over eight tracks, with platforms 1400 feet long.

Arkansas and Missouri Avenues on each side of the plaza will be widened to 100 feet. Arctic Avenue also will be widened in front of the station. Baltic Avenue will be closed.

The project includes eliminating 16 grade crossings in Atlantic City proper.

The Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way will become a 60-foot automobile parkway connecting through the crosswise streets with Absecon Boulevard, thus absorbing much of the incoming highway stream and leading it into Atlantic at New York Avenue.

New Jersey will pay half the cost of the station, Mayor Bacharach said. The Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, recently formed by merging the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads in south Jersey, pay the other half, being reimbursed by the United States Public Works Administration for 30 per cent of its labor and materials costs. Atlantic City taxpayers will not have to contribute even for the new boulevard or widenings.

Sherwin-Williams Net

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27—Sherwin-Williams Company's preliminary statement for the year ended Aug. 31 shows net of $3,178,678 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 8 per cent preferred to $3.54 a share (par $25) on 635,583 shares of common, compared with a net in the preceding fiscal year of $702,786, equal to $4.51 a share on 155,521 shares of 6 per cent preferred.

Torgler Solemnly Denies Testimony Of Three Germans

Defendant in Reichstag Fire Trial Causes Sensation

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ernst Torgler, former Reichstag whip of the Communist Party, asserted his innocence today. In a courtroom packed with spectators observing the proceedings against five men charged with setting fire to the Reichstag building last February, Torgler cried out against the testimony of three National Socialists.

They had testified to seeing him with Marinus Van Der Lubbe, the Dutch brickmason who has confessed the crime, on the afternoon before the fire.

Stefan Kroyer, leader of the National Socialist Party at Linz, the third member of the party to indicate a link between Torgler and Van Der Lubbe, told the court he saw the Dutchman walking behind Torgler in the Reichstag Feb. 27, and that later he saw a man sitting with the German Communist on a sofa in the hall of the building.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Torgler arose, asked, and was granted, the court's permission to make a declaration. He declared with solemn earnestness:

"Before Feb. 28 I never either saw or talked to Van Der Lubbe. I never saw nor sat with Popoff. (Blagoi Popoff, a Bulgarian co-defendant.) That is the absolute, unmitigated truth."

The date he mentioned was the day after the fire, when Torgler surrendered voluntarily at police headquarters and was confronted with the other defendants.

There was a pause after his declaration. Then Judge Wilhelm Buenger, chief justice of the court, turned solemnly to Kroyer and asked, "You have heard what Torgler said?"

Kroyer answered: "I stick to my testimony."

Kroyer was cross-examined and was confronted with another National Socialist's testimony which differed from his own, as well as testimony he had given in previous hearings. He faltered and explained he could not remember details of an incident which happened so long ago.

Georgi Dimitroff, the Bulgarian defendant who twice has been barred from the court for upsetting its procedure, also attempted to cross-examine Kroyer and ran afoul of Judge Buenger again.

He asked the Linz witness if Austrian National Socialists, barred from their own country, are attempting to carry on their program from Germany.

Judge Buenger dismissed the question and Dimitroff countered:

"When I claimed I worked for Bulgaria while living as an exile in Germany, you doubted that statement, but many hundreds of National Socialists are working illegally in Germany for the Austrian party with forged passes and addresses."

Judge Buenger roared, "Sit down!"

The Reichstag stenographer, Annelies Baumgart, testified that a man she had seen with Torgler on the afternoon before the fire was not Popoff, but a Communist member of the Reichstag, Theodor Neubauer.

Mailing of Liquor 'Ads' in Dry States Continues Illegal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will not permit mailing of liquor advertisements or solicitation of orders of such liquors where the laws of bone-dry states forbid, according to a statement given out today by the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings.

Under the so-called Reed amendment of March 3, 1913, still in force, the provision was made that no circulars, letters or publications of any kind containing advertisements of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors should be carried by the mails or delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier to any person where the law in force forbids solicitation or advertisement of such liquors.

There are at the present time numerous states which have bone-dry laws. The Reed amendment provides that the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of states in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit sales of liquors.

Eckener's Success With Graf Due to Knowledge of Weather

That, He Says, and a Fine Ship and Fine Crew Together With Excellent German and American Meteorological Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 27—"One of the great secrets of Dr. Hugo Eckener's almost phenomenal record of flights on schedule time, in all weather, is the fact that not only is he the greatest meteorologist in the world but his second in command, Capt. Ernst Lehmann, is the best mixture of aviator and captain combined that I have ever seen. And what is more, there are half a dozen of the older officers who are expert meteorologists."

It was M. Charles Dolfuss, famed French balloonist and head of the Aviation Museum in Paris, who landed at Akron from the Graf Zeppelin, speaking. Commander Eckener in a genial mood entered the room as he spoke.

"Tell us how you do it?" he was asked by Mr. Dolfuss. "How even you beat the record of surface ships in reliability of trip schedule across from Europe to South America, how you avoid the troubles which other airships have in storms?"

"Weather maps just as you have in this country," he replied. "We contact by radio at all times in our transatlantic crossings, first our own wonderful weather station, the Seewarte at Hamburg, then your station at Arlington which gives weather all over North America. Of course going to South America and over South America we have to depend more on local stations, and the weather reports from ships at sea, since there is no large weather station on that continent. But we can draw on our knowledge of weather conditions, observed through long months of study and travel over that continent, and then of course the weather is much more equable there than it is here.

"Our helmsman is constantly studying the charts, and three or four times a day he gets a report, which he compares with his own excellent knowledge of meteorology and the result is almost perfect."

Even storms bring no fear, for after judging the storm, and finding out whether it is electrical by nature, or not, they immediately plot their course accordingly, Dr. Eckener says. They usually ride through storms unless lightning is seen, in which case they scrupulously avoid them.

"The little storms we had on our way to Akron this week were not what we call storms at all," interposed big blonde young Mr. Knut Eckener. He, by the way, was the hero on the first American voyage of the Graf who climbed out to fix the broken fin in the midst of what he would probably call a "real storm."

Young Mr. Eckener is at present superintendent of construction of the new German dirigible, sister ship to the Graf, which will have all the comforts of home, as he expresses it. The new ship, which is being built at Friedrichshafen, will be ready for its first test flight a year from this time, he stated.

Dr. Eckener's movements are always surprisingly quick for such a large man. He suddenly sprang from his chair, deciding the interview was over.

"That is enough," he said. "Tell them that it is to two things we owe our fine success. One, well-trained men—men who know their winds and weather. The other a fine ship. We can never improve on the Graf Zeppelin, except to make more comforts for passengers."

Dr. Eckener Is Guest Of Germans of Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—After a day of receptions by civic and germanic groups, Dr. Hugo Eckener, left here last night to resume command of his famous airship at Akron, Ohio.

Greeted at the airport by the German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Hans Luther, the veteran pilot proceeded to a press conference at the Bismarck Hotel, called on Mayor E. J. Kelly at City Hall, lunched at the Midday Club and a reception by German-American Societies at Medinah Temple, at which Dr. Luther explained German National Socialist aims at the banquet. He said the German people resented pressure from the outside, and by the same token would not try to carry their National Socialism beyond their own boundaries.

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Hugenberg Entry In Reich Election Surprises Berlin

Returns Nationalist Chief to Politics—Archbishop Appeals to Voters

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 27—Today's published list of the first 10 candidates put forward for the Nov. 12 election includes not only prominent National Socialist Party members, but in addition the names of Herr Franz von Papen and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg.

That Herr von Papen's name should appear is regarded as natural in view of the close coöperation between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the Vice-Chancellor during recent months. But Dr. Hugenberg's name is more surprising, particularly since as leader of the now extinct German Nationalist Party ne had withdrawn absolutely from politics after he was replaced as Minister of Economy and Agriculture in the early summer.

In connection with the coming election and the 450th anniversary of Martin Luther, which falls on Nov. 10, the Evangelical Archbishop, Dr. Ludwig Müller, in a pronouncement today, after appreciation of Luther's great work, enthusiastically supports Chancellor Hitler's appeal for national unity at the coming election. The pronouncement said:

"We German Evangelical Christians regard the salvation of our nation through our leader, Adolf Hitler, as a gift from God. We agree with our whole heart that the Chancellor defends the life and honor of the nation. We are one with him in his true and genuine will to peace toward all other nations on earth. It is in thanksgiving and obedience to God that we stand steadfast and unbroken with our Government in its fight for the honor and freedom of our people."

Accordingly Dr. Müller requests that pastors in all Evangelical communities throughout Germany should impress upon their congregations their duty to the fatherland on Nov. 12, using every opportunity, including religious services and church celebrations, for this purpose.

Archbishop Müller's pronouncement ends with an appeal to all Christendom in which he summons it to a flaming protest against "the power of such anti-Christian spirit of lies and untruth" that promised Germany it would disarm, but continually broke faith, that "talked peace, but meant war."

Lopez Going to Conference

BOGOTA, Columbia, Oct. 27 (By U. P.)—Alfonso Lopez, chairman of the Liberal Party, announced today he would be a Colombian delegate to the seventh Pan-American Conference, leaving here in mid-November, after the party proclaims his candidacy for President.

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Top—Hiking Is Popular in Germany. Here Is a Group at Midday Meal. The Guitar Savors of Song. Bottom—Even the Girls Like to Scale a Rocky Hill. Perhaps It Is Because Lunch Tastes So Good After a Climb

Cincinnati Group Obtains $1,180,000 For Housing Plan

Said to Insure Project for Low-Rent Apartments in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27—Plans for a $2,400,000 housing project for this city were revealed here today, when official word from Washington announced the allotment by the Public Works Administration of $1,180,000 to the local promoters of the project. Mr. Rudolph Tietig of Tietig & Lee, architects for the plan, stated that the backers were all ready to organize the building corporation.

Although the plans are in the formative stage this project calls for 22 buildings with 82 separate units which will house 2120 Mr. Tietig stated. Only 27 per cent of the ground area will be covered with buildings so that there will be plenty of air and light. Playgrounds for children and landscaping will fill the other 73 per cent of the site which totals 10 acres, he added.

The rental standard has been set at $9 per month per room and the 570 apartments will run from one to five rooms with the largest number at three and four rooms, Mr. Tietig pointed out.

Considerable historical interest attaches to the site chosen for this supposed slum clearance plan because it was here that much of the antislavery propaganda was brewed in the pre-Civil War days. The buildings now standing on the spot housed the Lane Theological Seminary, that famous Presbyterian School of which Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, was once head and in whose environs Mrs. Stowe was reported to have written part of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The seminary was discontinued a year ago.

The site is three miles from the downtown center in the suburb called Walnut Hills. It can hardly be classed as a slum district, although it does border a Negro settlement.

According to Mr. Tietig, 15,000 men will be given eight months of work directly on the job. The buildings will be three and four stories high and will be constructed with the very latest fireproofing standards.

Under the public works proposal it will be necessary for the builders to raise 15 per cent of the cost, which Mr. Tietig says has reason to believe will not be difficult as soon as final plans are approved by Government officials.

New York Housing Plan Favored by City Group Barred by State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The proposed model-housing development on three vacant blocks in the Chrystie-Forsyth area has been held up by the State Housing Board, which yesterday turned down plans submitted by Sloan & Robertson, architects, for a $9,289,708 development the Board of Estimate approved some months ago from three proposed projects submitted to it.

Among the two plans rejected was one submitted by Mr. Andrew J. Thomas, and which was highly commended by many social workers as providing adequate housing accommodations at lower rentals than the Sloan & Robertson project. Without giving any reason, however, the board accepted the Sloan & Robertson plan.

The question whether the Chrystie-Forsyth property should be built up at all is one on which widely varying views have been expressed by persons concerned with housing in that area. A group of leading social workers on the Lower East Side held that site should be turned into a playground and that traffic in that section is too heavy to make it a desirable location for model apartments.

In a letter to Sloan & Robertson explaining its objections to their plan, the State Board of Housing said that both as regards the proposed structure and the financial arrangements, it failed to come up to the standards of the board, and requested Sloan & Robertson to submit revised plans within the next 10 days.

New Leisure Sends Thousands Back To Primitive Pleasures

(Continued from Page 1)

during the long summer vacation. There are a number of such camps near Istanbul and Ismir. The teachers are allowed to take their families with them.

The camps are under the auspices of the Government and provide not only opportunities for land and sea sports, but a certain amount of military training. Camper students passing an examination both in sports and military subjects are entitled to claim exemption from part of the normal military service.

Whereas a camp in the United States often means a comfortable house with electric light and other appurtenances of civilization, in Europe it generally involves canvas tents and hurricane lamps. It would be difficult to walk more than a few miles along the English seacoasts in the summer without coming across one or more colonies of little white bell-tents occupied generally by Boy Scouts or Girl Guides or some other youth organization, or, be it added, those who were once young campers and have now grown up.

For the hiker who wanders across country instead of sticking to a central headquarters, there is coming into existence a new type of accommodation in the more out-of-the-way districts where suitable lodgings are scarce. Thus the Appalachian trail boasts a number of shacks where people just fend for themselves. The Swedish Tourist Association has recently founded a number of "wanderers' homes," where the camper can use his own bedding on a bed for which a small fee is charged.

English Hostels Popular

The Youth Hostel movement in Great Britain is typical of what is happening in many countries, particularly Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and above all, Germany. The hostels are of two main types—the ordinary with 20-30 beds on selected hiking routes and a few larger establishmests in convenient centers for several days excursions.

The hostel system in England is only two or three years old. But there are already over 180 of these establishments in England and about 20 in Scotland, thanks mainly to the initiative of the Carnegie Institute, which provided a large part of the funds. Each building is under the charge of a resident warden, but the work of cooking, cleaning up, etc., is done by the visitors themselves.

The hostels are meant primarily for members of the Youth Hostel Association. But in some of them it has occasionally been found possible to offer shelter to parties of unemployed hikers who would otherwise have had no opportunity to get away from the big cities.

Regular camps for the unemployed can now be found in a number of places in the British Isles, including South Wales, where the unemployment problem is exceptionally serious.

An extraordinary feature of European leisure travel today is the popularity of the bicycle. In Holland and Denmark about one person in every three of the total population has a bicycle. Every week-end, literally thousands of bicycling families are to be seen with camping equipment on their shoulders and perhaps the youngest member of the family in a basket in front of the handlebars, setting off for a brief spell in the country.

Very many of the cyclists are people who could afford at least a motorcycle if not a motorcar. The fact is they like the exercise. The loss of speed is a secondary consideration.

Censuses of wheeled vehicles on English roads for one day of August 1925, 1928 and 1931 show that in some of the roads leading out of London there were actually more bicycles than motors and horse-drawn vehicles put together. While this is exceptional it is estimated that there are at least 7,000,000 bicycles in England at present. Some put the figure as high as 11,000,000. The majority of machines are single seaters, but the number of tandems has increased tremendously in the past four or five years.

In many parts of Europe there are especial paths set aside for the exclusive use of the cyclists. Even pedestrians are barred from these tracks which are particularly numerous in Holland.

It would be difficult to overemphasize the importance of this burst of outdoor activity which is one of the chief characteristics of the post-war years. Never has youth been so well provided with outlets for its energy. But the demand is so great that it far outruns the supply.

It is noticeable that year by year the excursionists are venturing farther and farther afield. Thus a group of German Hitlerite students has gone this year by special invitation to the Polish Youth Camp in the Tatra Mountains. There is real significance in this Polish-German fraternization for these two countries have not been, and still are not, on the best of terms.

Getting to Know Each Other

It would be easy to cite instances of the way international camps promote international friendship. But let the following item, taken from the August number of Camping, the official organ of the British Camping Club, speak, quite unconsciously, for itself.

It concerns a party of British campers in Corsica. On the last night of their two weeks' stay they "repaired early to the Restaurant dès Palmiero, where M. Battestini, president of the Syndicat d'Initiative, was to be our guest. After Goodie had proposed the toast of 'La belle France and la Corse,' coupling with it the town of Calvi and M. Battestini, the latter responded."

The story goes on:

"We took leave of the farm people that evening. As usual, they ridiculed our efforts to pay them a camp fee." Next morning the party reached Nice and "left there with a feeling of having been much nearer to the hearts of the French people than any visitor to Nice is ever likely to be."

Perhaps that little group sets rather a high standard for the ordinary camper-hiker-cyclist to live up to. But who can doubt that such friendly intercourse makes not merely an excellent vacation, but is a potent factor in promoting the cause of peace?

Winnipeg to Have Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Government will build an airport and training fields in the municipality of Tuxedo, adjoining Winnipeg, according to information given out by Mayor R. H. Webb, of Winnipeg. It is understood that plans for this air base and military training field were discussed by the Mayor and General McNaughton, chief of the department of militia and defense, on a recent visit to the city. The work will be one of the unemployment relief measures to be put into effect during the winter.

Frames of Steel Fill Requirement For Cheap Houses

One Recently Perfected for $327 to Carry Any Kind of Wall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27—The low-cost home of the future may be a composite of steel, wood, brick and concrete. The National Conference on Low-Cost Housing heard the merits of all those materials expounded by experts.

This symposium indicated that all these materials had distinct advantages and that combinations of two or or more might work out to the best economy.

Until lately, steel, the newest member of the house building materials group, has been considered out of question for low-cost homes. As frameless steel house was recently erected here for $4500, demonstrating that steel is a real competitor of the older materials.

Mr. Walter J. Wefel, Cleveland architect, told the conference that a steel frame for a 24x25 foot, two-story house, has been developed in 12 different designs to support any kind of wall, at a cost of only $327. It can be erected on a foundation in one day.

There is a strong sentiment at the conference that the question of design offers the greatest possibilities in lowering costs.

"Our trouble in the past was that the low-cost house was left to the Jerry builder, and the result is that our cities are filled with menageries of mongrel boxes and fake "Dutch colonials," said Prof. Galen P. Oman of Ohio State University.

"Architects must lead in seeing that consumers get a square deal. If we leave it to the manufacturer he will be interested chiefly in selling his material."

He agreed with Mr. Louis Brandt, Pittsburgh construction engineer, that the home of the future would be "all American," built of a well-balanced combination of materials. Referring to new experimental types of materials, such as cellular clay bricks, Mr. Brandt commented:

"New things to bring low costs will be futile if present wasteful methods continue. When excess profits have been squeezed out and we get into home building the efficiency of other businesses, we shall attain low-cost housing."

Following the discussion on materials, the conference turned toward an analysis of equipment. All talks were technical and aimed at providing builders with practical ideas. Mr. Willard J. Luff, building drainage engineer, discussed the simplified plumbing layout developed for Cleveland's $14,000,000 slum clearance project. Plumbing fixtures can be installed at a cost of $200 in these apartment units, as compared to the $900 average presented at the President's conference on home building last year.

A resolutions committee, appointed by Mr. Ernest J. Bohn, leader in Cleveland's low-cost and slum clearance projects, drafted a report recommending harmonizing the more-work-and-higher-pay program of NRA with low-cost housing. About 450 delegates attended the closing sessions.

Oregon Introduces Courses in Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Courses in religion, non-sectarian in spirit and sponsored by a volunteer group, are offered on the University of Oregon campus this fall for the first time, it is anounced by Dr. Earl M. Pallett, executive secretary and registrar. Prof. E. W. Warrington, who will also head a similar department on the Oregon State College campus at Corvallis, is in charge of the instruction.

The group sponsoring the courses believe students should have an opportunity to study religion on the same scholarly basis as every course in the curriculum. Full credit is given for courses.

Princeton Accepts Manuscript

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—The board of trustees of Princeton University yesterday formally accepted the gift of a manuscript of a Princeton commencement oration delivered in 1753 by Joseph Shippen, of Philadelphia. The manuscript, in Latin, is the gift of the Rev. Dr. Eugene R. Shippen, of Boston, a descendant of the author.

Hull Gets Time To See Litvinoff By Delaying Trip

Will Visit West Coast of South America After Trade Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—In honor of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, will not start for the Montevideo Pan-American Conference on Nov. 5, as he has hoped, but on Nov. 11.

In the interval, the contacts which President Roosevelt will be having with Mr. Litvinoff will be enhanced and supplemented by the assistance of the Secretary of State. For Mr. Hull to have been absent from the country during the Soviet visit would have constituted a breach in diplomatic etiquette of some magnitude.

Making this announcement, although he did not pointedly indicate that his change of plans was on account of Mr. Litvinoff, but admitted that had something to do with it—Mr. Hull formally confirmed previous reports that he actually would go to Montevideo.

He also said that a woman delegate was seriously under consideration by President Rosevelt, anxious to follow Mr. Hoover's precedent in appointing Dr. Mary E. Woolley to the Geneva Disarmament Conference delegation.

Because of the Litvinoff visit Mr. Hull will not be able to carry out his good will visits to West Coast Latin-American capitals on his way to Montevideo, but will fulfill these plans on the return visit.

Litvinoff Entrains For American Trip

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, to whom all Russia looks for the attainment of American recognition, was on his way to the United States today in an atmosphere of utmost secrecy.

The crowds which gladly would have cheered him off on the all-important journey to Washington were barred from the railroad station. Hours after he had slipped away behind closely drawn shades on the Berlin train, it was impossible even to learn whether his English-born wife had accompanied him.

To the time of his unheralded departure, he refused to break the silence in which he has locked his ideas about the forthcoming negotiations.

Accompanying him were Mr. C. Oumanski, chief of the Foreign Office press section, and Mr. Ivan A. Divilkovski, secretary of the Foreign Office collegium.

Children Need Aid, Librarian Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A librarian who is really a friend, and a department which is really a children's department, should be found in every public library.

Mrs. T. E. Callender, who was formerly children's librarian at Bethnal Green, London, stressed this point when speaking before the summer school of librarians held here at the end of August. Young people, said Mrs. Callender, are in need of a booky friend to whom they can turn in the certainty of getting helpful advice.

Mrs. Callender believes that librarians should fight shy of books which have a definite bias, and books of propagandist tendencies. The possession, she said, of such volumes as "Peter Pan," "Æsop's Fables," the "Little Women" series, "Treasure Island," are, to a public library, extremely valuable, and copies of them should be duplicated as the demand increases, even if this is done at the expense of new books.

Taken on the whole, Mrs. Callender considers that the most popular writers of juvenile fiction are those who can produce stories of an exciting character. Boys, she said, are more discriminating in their reading than girls, who incline rather toward quantity than quality.

Tennessee to Get Aid Without Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennesee is not able to support an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the matching of federal relief funds, and no extra session will be called, Gov. Hill McAlister declares, despite urgings from various sources and advice from the Tennessee Advisory Board on Federal Public Works.

Governor McAlister announced his decision following a conference with Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator in Washington. Although Mr. Hopkins on a recent visit to this State declared that Tennessee must produce $2,000,000 if it wished to receive its quota of relief funds, he agreed during the Washington conference that $6,000,000 will be given the State for the $500,000 which is already available.

Opponents of the McAlister decision declare that an extra session is necessary to permit cities of the State to make charter modifications and pass enabling acts that will empower them to full participation in relief fund benefits.

WEST INDIES
Unusual Autumn cruises on choice of several fine steamships sailing Nov. 11. Interesting 12½-day cruises with special features at moderate cost.
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Pioneer Paper of Mining Camp Recalls Days of 72 Years Ago

Regularity of Editions of Register-Call of Central City, Colo., Depended Much on Indians and Supply of Newsprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL CITY, Colo.—The recent seventy-second anniversary of the Central City Register-Call, signalized by the reprinting of some of the momentous news of its past, reminded many in this region that when the great saga of what were possibly the most glamorous times this nation has known is written, this newspaper will undoubtedly furnish a goodly share of the information needed.

Entwined in the black type of its pages are the boom of blasting explosions of mining, the sharp crack of rifle fire, rustle of rich silks, sparkle of gems, and a culture that was strange in a cold, hard-rock mining camp nearly two miles above the sea in a high and shallow Rocky Mountain valley.

Founded in September of 1861 by Messrs. Collier and Wells, the Register-Call came into the hands of Mr. G. M. Laird in 1878. Mr. Laird still "makes up" his sheet, now a weekly, on the vast old printer's stones that formed a good portion of the load carried by one of the earliest covered wagons.

Quite early the Register-Call discovered that its publishing depended upon the vagaries of itinerant printers, the delays of ox-team freighting, and attack by Indians. This latter constituted a very real menace and quite frequently in those first days caused the paper to appear in strange and peculiar guise. Its size, its shape and general looks depended entirely on the sort of newsprint its owners could successfully get past the marauding red men.

Several issues appeared on common brown wrapping paper, borrowed from local merchants, and because of the limited quantity available it was only a four-column newspaper, instead of the usual seven. Then an order of paper arrived for an eight-column paper, so a generous margin was provided. Fortunately, some of the most interesting editions, from the standpoint of contents, were printed on the highest quality rag paper and are, therefore, perfectly preserved f r present-day perusal.

Despite these handicaps of printing a paper in a roaring mining camp, few words of complaint found their way onto the pages. "Indians Again," was the simple way the owners explained the enforced variety in appearance of their paper.

Nor, in fact, did they have much cause for complaint, as a modern day publisher would view it. A year's subscription cost readers $25, a single copy cost 25 cents. Advertising was proportionately high and on Saturday, April 29, 1865, the publisher's dream was realized when the entire front page was sold out completely to advertisers.

Those were heydays for all merchants. Flour sold for $22 per 100 pounds, coal oil at $5.50 a gallon and a box of candles, like the miners used, cost $25.

Virtually all the merchants and banks had a line in their advertisements to the effect that they "bought and sold gold dust." Gold and silver of fabulous value was daily blasted from the maw of adjacent mountains and flowed freely along Eureka and Main Streets at night. But the men and women of old Central City had interests that reached beyond mining and money. From all over the West came men and women to the "Little Kingdom of Gilpin County," as Central City was often called, to do their shopping. The finest and smartest merchandise in the region was on display in the store windows.

And on April 29, 1873, in the full glory of early Rocky Mountain spring news came of the long promised visit of the nation's hero, President Ulysses S. Grant, to the gold fields. No detail of welcome was omitted. The street in front of the just finished four-story red brick Teller House was paved with bricks of solid silver so that the President and his party might walk upon the precious metal from his carriage to the lobby.

Jobs Found for Indians In Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Unemployment is a thing of the past on the reservations of the Mission Indians in southern California, Mr. John W. Dady, superintendent, has announced.

The task of putting the jobless Indian back to work was one of the first tackled by Mr. Dady when he took over control of the Mission agency last summer. The men were given work in the forests. "Today we have 409 Indians at work."

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Napoleon was right, "Un homme qui parle deux langues vaut deux hommes." Proficiency in a foreign language has a very real value—and we are equipped to teach you the language of your choice in the shortest time and with the least effort on your part. Won't you investigate?
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French Cabinet Expected to Veto Higher Taxation

Program of Public Works Indicated in Efforts to Increase Trade

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 27—France's foreign and monetary policies are expected to continue unchanged under the new Cabinet formed today by M. Albert Sarraut.

Twelve of the eighteen Ministers in the Government were members of the Cabinet of M. Edouard Daladier who remains as Minister of War. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour continues at the Quai d'Orsay as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Camille Chautemps keeps his key post as Minister of the Interior. M. Sarraut himself retains the position of Minister of Marine as well as being Prime Minister.

The new Government is thus distinctly radical in tone. Of the six new ministers only two belong to Center parties in the Chamber—M. François Pietri, a Moderate Deputy, who becomes Minister of Colonies, and M. Jacques Stern, who assumes the post of Minister of the Merchant Marine. The Cabinet of M. Sarraut, therefore, leans slightly more toward the Center than its predecessor.

Trend Toward Moderates

The only really significant point in which the policies of the present Ministry are expected to differ is in looking for support to the Moderates rather than to the Socialists. Judging by the declarations of M. Georges Bonnet, who remains Minister of Finance, the Government will continue to insist on balancing the budget and on preserving the present gold value of the franc. There are indications that an effort will be made to restore public finances through stimulating trade and industry with a program of public works and through administrative economies rather than through increased taxation.

The new Government was generally well received by the French press. It will appear before the Chamber on Nov. 3 when Premier Sarraut will ask a vote of confidence. However, certain sections of French opinion continue to affirm that only a government of national union with a broad parliametary basis will be able to carry out the necessary reforms, and that consequently the present Cabinet is merely a temporary affair which postpones the day of reckoning.

Holders of Other Portfolios

The other ministers were announced as follows:

Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice—Albert Dalamier, former Minister of Colonies.

Minister of the Interior—Camille Chautemps (same post).

Minister of the Budget—Abel Gardey.

Minister of Agriculture—Henri Queuille (same post).

Minister of Commerce—M. Laurent-Eynac.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Jean Mistler.

Minister of Public Works—Joseph Paganon (same post).

Minister of Labor—Eugene Frot former Minister of the Merchant Marine.)

Minister of Education—Emile Lisbonne.

Minister of Colonies—François Pietri.

Minister of Air—Pierre Cot (same position).

Minister of Merchant Marine—Jacques Stern.

Minister of Pensions—Hippolyte Ducos.

Minister of Health—Philippe Marcombes.

"Prosperity" Hard to Spell

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Oct. 27 (AP)—An old-time spelling bee at the Big Island School near here ended with Mrs. Chester Henson winner. She was the only one of 20 contestants who remembered how to spell 'prosperity."

DEDHAM, MASS.

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Squire Arlington Sausage	lb	30c
Sugar Cured Bacon	lb	20c
Hand Picked Baldwin Apples	box	$1.00

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speaker	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Y. W. C. A. talk	Jack Miller; orch.	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Gene and Glenn	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Kaltenborn's news
6:15	Sketch; organ	records; talks	Political talk	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	Black and Blue	Football Reporter
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Weather Man"	Soloists; orch.	Nelson's Orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Stevens's Band
7:30	Potash and Perlmutter	Record Day	'Music on the Air'	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	and his orchestra
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Popular soloist
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Negro Artists'
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Concert Recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Weeks's Orchestra
9:45	vocal due; orchestra	Morris, Rakov Or.	speakers; music	Reports; news
10:00	Anniversary talk	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson;	Mal Hallet and
10:15	Harvard - Dartmouth	Dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	"Night Before"	Political talk	'Greek Orator"	The Town Crier
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Political talk	Reports; news	"Macon" program.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Political talk	New World Orch.
11:15	News flashes	Political talk	Hallett's Orch.	News Service
11:30	Navy Day program;	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	speaker; band	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
11:00 WBZ, Four Southern Singers, Negro male voices.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, WAAB, Yale-Army football game from New Haven, Conn.
1:45 WNAC, Football game to be announced.
2:45 WBZ, Iowa-Minnesota football game, from Minneapolis, Minn.
3:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WAAB, "Meet the Artist," radio interview.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:00 WEEI, "K-7"; sketch based on secret service operations.
9:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen; De Marco Girls; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Jamboree: variety program; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Symphonic Strings, Alexander Chuhaldin, director.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Vivian Ruth, soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, 200th anniversary of the "Freedom of the Press": address; sketch.
10:00 WAAB, "Scientific Aspects of the Byrd Party," Capt. Hugh Duncan Grant.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:30 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; Rich's Orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: screen players; soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

12:45 WNAC, "The United States and Europe," Nicholas Murray Butler.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Alfred Wallenstein, cellist. Concerto for Cello in D major (Tartini); Symphony No. 8 in C minor (Bruckner).
8:00 WBZ, Egnon Petri, concert pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor. Fingal's Cave Overture (Mendelssohn); Concerto in A minor (Schuman); Serenade (Glazounov); Fantaisestucke: Soaring, Why?, Traumeswirren.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, Tenth anniversary of Turkish Republic: speakers program.
10:45 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Mobilization for Human Needs of 1932; talk, George M. Cohan; scenes from Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness," with George M. Cohan and members of Theater Guild cast.

City Snapshots

Silent Milk—In the residential area where a correspondent pays his rent, the ideal of bed-time quiet approaches. At a seemly hour radios are turned discreetly low and motor horns seldom toot. As if to improve on this Utopia of Comparative Silence, he finds that the milk man now has a rubber-tired wagon. Only the faint clip-clop of the horse's hoofs and the pleasant tinkle of milk bottles remain of the once devastating noise. Now if neighbors will boycott other milk wagons with iron tires—

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Against War—At one time the crowded anti-war rally in Ford Hall Wednesday night began to assume an air of almost military precision. As M. Henri Barbusse, the guest of honor, waited for his turn to speak, a group of women were invited to the stage to sing. Standing in front of the famous author of "Under Fire," and apparently shaking their fists at the audience as they assumed the attitude of the Communist salute, they plowed through one verse after another of a militant French worker's song. At the first notes the enthusiastic throng had sprung to its feet. At the end of each verse it sank with relief into its seats amid vociferous applause—only to leap up again as each of many unexpected additional verses began. If victory in the "war against war" depends on enthusiasm alone there should be little doubt of the outcome.

Prof. H. W. L. Dana, interpreter for Barbusse, later expressed the common feeling of the many speakers with their very varied viewpoints, when he recalled the question asked by perplexed soldiers who realized that those in the opposing trenches were fighting for identical reasons—"Who is the real enemy?"

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Missing Fire—Descending from the street car last night we were surprised to observe a fireman in full regalia peering through basement windows in an odd manner. Rounding the corner we were still more aroused by the sight of a ladder wagon and other pieces of firefighting apparatus parked in front of our door. Small groups of bystanders were joining firemen in the practice of window peeping. Eventually a cry was raised that the quarry had been run to earth. "Just a chimney on fire," said a man stationed by one engine—"and anyway it's across the road in Brookline!"

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Fun on Saturdays — Saturday afternoons are usually thought of as a time of pleasure, yet we noticed an advertisement this morning offering a course occupying 2 hours each Saturday afternoon for 12 weeks, on the subject of preparing income and other tax returns!

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High Hat — If the possession of a high silk hat is a sign of intellectual or social prominence, a certain Chelsea young man has acquired the very highest standing. Unfortunately his possession of more than 2000 hats, including toppers dating back almost to the gay nineties, did not commend him in the sight of the police—particularly since a local storekeeper recently missed the said hats, which he had intended to return to a factory for remodeling in conformity with present styles.

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Run and Hit—An Everett boy yesterday reversed the usual "hit-and-run" procedure. Running on the street he hit a car—and continued to run with even greater energy, with the car hot in pursuit. Overtaken eventually, he was taken home by the driver of the vehicle struck.

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Earlier Air Mail — Ardent correspondents with fiancées or friends in Albany will do well to note that the mail plane begins tonight to leave three hours earlier—at 5 instead of 8 p. m. Mail for this connection closes at the general post office at 3:50 now.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 29

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 433m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

CCC 'Thins' Forests And Gets Camp's Fuel

Nine thousand cords of fuel wood will be cut by CCC camp foresters this winter in the Massachusetts state forests, Mr. Harold O. Cook, state forester, estimates, after mapping out the winter's work. This will be the first important crop that the Commonwealth has taken out of its forests and could be appraised at $60,000.

Harvesting this cordwood will improve the forests, which is the first objective of the work, as the winter operations are to be essentially a systematic thinning of the densely forested areas to facilitate the yearly growth of the perfect trees.

Such operations could not be carried out without the contribution of the CCC labor and in small return for such service, the wood will be donated to the Conservation Corps on the basis of about 300 cords to each camp. The Commonwealth could not sell this cordwood in the open market, for full commercial value, even if it so desired, but if the Federal Government, which supplies these foresters with food and shelter, had to buy its equivalent in fuel, the bill would not be far from $100,000.

Boston Depositors To Get Back Funds

Depositors in closed banks have patience; your money is to be returned soon.

This was the message of Mr. John H. Fahey, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and a director of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Washington, brought to Boston last night. He said that about 300,000 depositors in closed banks in Massachusetts will have their funds returned to them shortly as a result of the activities of the Home Loan Corporation, which is freeing $8,000,000 worth of home mortgages now held by the unopened banks.

Mr. Fahey said that the corporation is working with the State Bank Commissioner in an effort to free these mortgages and place the cash at the disposal of the banks, with assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He pointed out that this not only means that depositors will get some, if not all, of their money, but it will aid in reopening some of the stricken banks.

Boston Mayoralty Campaign Called Close by 'Experts'

Votes Apart From Party Lines May Decide Six-Sided Battle

So close, apparently has the six-man mayoralty campaign in Boston become that keen political analyists and prognosticators are predicting that a margin of not more than 5000 votes will separate the two leading candidates at the finish on Nov. 7.

These men make their prediction that this slender margin will elect the next mayor of this city based on the results of the campaigns waged here in the last score of years. It is true that Mayor James M. Curley defeated Frederick W. Mansfield in 1929 by 20,458 votes but in that year there were but three candidates, Mr. Curley, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Daniel H. Coakley, who has just thrown up the sponge in the present contest and is attempting to throw his support to Mr. William J. Foley, now district attorney of Suffolk County.

There are slightly over 302,000 voters registered in the present contest. Years of experience lead the political prophets to estimate that not over 80 per cent of these votes will be cast on that important Tuesday just around the corner if weather conditions prove favorable.

170,000 "Democrat" Votes

That would mean that some 240,000 voters will go to the polls on that day and cast their ballots. It is estimated that perhaps 5000 ballots will be invalidated through some imperfection or other in the franchises cast by the unschooled voter. That would leave about 235,000 ballots to be divided among the six candidates. It is the estimate of one of the best of these political observers that there are something like 65,000 to 70,000 Republican votes, leaving about 170,000 Democratic votes.

But it must not be overlooked that this mayoralty contest is supposed, and legally so at that, to be conducted along nonpartisan lines. A voter can cast his ballot in the coming election for any candidate he may choose regardless of party and not lose his regular party standing.

While some Democrats are talking a great deal about party lines figuring in the campaign, others, and they are among the most wary, know that the line of political demarkation will not figure half so much as they may desire. There are many "regular" party voters who will indeed vote for men of their own political faith, but a large proportion will ignore such ties and the leading contenders know this well.

The best of the political dopesters are today figuring out that the candidate who polls the most votes on Nov. 7 will need probably from 65,000 to 70,000, possibly a few thousands more.

Close Contest Expected

That this contest is bound to be close, a study of the campaign so far and the political skill and appeal of the six men in the race makes almost a matter of conviction. Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield and Mr. William J. Foley are bound to draw heavily from the Democratic vote. Their party has honored them with important offices. Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell was many years ago a Democratic member of the National House of Representatives. Judge Michael H. Sullivan has held high place, but not as a strictly partisan office holder of the Democrats.

Mr. Henry Parkman is a State Senator elected in a Republican district, but he was elected to the Boston City Council on a nonpartisan ticket. Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor, has been in the State Legislature as a Republican and he held the Internal Revenue Collectorship under appointment of the late President Harding.

Curley, "Mayor Maker"

For a Republican to win in this contest he must draw pretty heavily from voters of the opposite party. The entire Republican vote would hardly place Mr. Nichols back in City Hall as Mayor nor could Mr. Parkman score a win without the help of thousands of Democrats, who would be attracted to him on account of his "new deal" campaign.

Mayor Curley's support is accounted by many as a great asset, but the Mayor himself within the last six months said one time to his "kitchen cabinet," the City Hall reporters, that he had tried once or twice to make a Mayor and that he had failed. Now he's trying again.

R. J.

Boys Aid in Laying Keel At Portsmouth Navy Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 27—Today is Navy Day at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

In observance of this day an unusual ceremony takes place when seven school boys, all sons of naval officers, assist in driving the first rivet in the laying of the keel of the new submarine Porpoise.

The event also marks the laying of the first keel of any American naval vessel since the national recovery program of President Roosevelt went into effect.

Jones & Laughlin

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss of $997,133 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with net loss of $1,682,801 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,682,919 in the September quarter of 1932.

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Beech-Nut Tomato Juice	12 cans	89c
Lemon and Orange Peel or Citron	lb.	20c
E Z Freeze Ice Cream Powder	pkg.	10c
Kremel Desserts	3 pkgs	10c

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"SHAN - KAR" (Hollis). Company of 14 Hindu dancers and musicians headed by Uday Shan-Kar—graduate of Royal College of Arts in London and one-time member of Pavlowa's company. Program of Hindu dance dramas. 8:30. Saturday matinee at 2:30.

"THE WOMAN OF BRONZE" (Wilbur). Romantic triangle theme drama. 8:30.

"TOMMY" (Copley). Leon Janney and supporting cast good—play itself fair. 8:30.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Play as well as cast, including Pauline Lord, good. 8:30.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne's company. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON — "Saturday's Millions." Football romance taken from Saturday Evening Post story by Lucien Cary. Not yet reviewed. On stage, Harold Stern's orchestra. 10:20 a. m., 1:33, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32.

METROPOLITAN—Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Tchaikovsky Impressions." "Little" Jack Little and his orchestra on stage. Mae West in screen feature, not yet reviewed. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:30, 8:05, 10:30.

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY—Picturization of Van Dine's mystery story, "The Kennel Murder Case," with William Powell as Philo Vance. Also "Tillie and Gus," comedy with Alison Skipworth and W. C. Fields. Paramount at 9:05 a. m., 11:36, 2:07, 4:38, 7:09, 9:40. Fenway at 2:20, 4:53, 7:26, 9:59.

UPTOWN—"Three Little Pigs" and newspaper story including real news pictures, "Headline Shooter." 1, 3:30, 6:16, 8:54.

KEITH'S—Lilian Harvey and cast of capable comedians in somewhat weak picture entitled "My Weakness." The Crawfords put the organ through its paces. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

STATE—"Meet the Baron," Jack Pearl—the Baron Munchausen of radio—and Jimmy Durante. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Still being served to large gathering of stars. 2:45, 8:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Wholesome entertainment made up of newsreels, comedies and shorts. Mickey Mouse as Frankenstein. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Other Events

PLAYCRAFTERS—"Summer by the Sea," presented in Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets. 8:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Dance recital by Nadia Chilkovsky, leader of New Dance Group in New York. Auspices of John Reed Club. 8.

BRANSON DE COU—"Dream Pictures." Subject—"Iceland and Norway." 2:15. Saturday matinée. 2:15.

FOOD FAIR—Mechanics Building. Everything from soup to nuts—and from refrigerators to heating plants. 1, 6:30.

TOMORROW

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—Children's Hour. Address by George Francis Dow on "Early Home Life in New England." Music by Boston English High School orchestra. 10:30 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Lecture. "How England Faces the Crisis," by Percival Chubb, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in St. Louis. 1.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk to Melrose Highlands, Spot Pond, Middlesex Fells. Leave on 1:20 train at North Station. Also walk to Maugus Hill. Leave South Station on 1:20 train for Wellesley Hills.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Mattapan Square for Halloween party at Pontapoag Camp. 2.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Ashmont Station for Blue Hills. 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Picture talk—"The Magic Cloak," one of "Wizard of Oz" series. 11 a. m. and 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "Italian Paintings," Miss Maginnis, 11; "Spanish Art," Mrs. Sayward, 2.

Theaters

'Alice in Wonderland'

Today and tomorrow provide the last opportunities for seeing the exceptional production of "Alice in Wonderland," now at the Colonial. Last night another large audience responded warmly to this realization of the Alice of Carroll and Tenniel, as set upon the stage by Miss Eva Le Gallienne and acted by her Civic Repertory company with the valuable aid of Miss Irene Sharaff's scenery, costumes and masks and the musical score of Mr. Richard Addinsell. The central character is projected with insight, sympathy and childlike wonder by Miss Josephine Hutchinson. The White Queen of Miss Le Gallienne and the Red Queen of Miss Leona Roberts are outstanding characterizations in a cast that is all in the picture. Illusion grows with the progress of the performance. And as Appled-Faced Anne said, "I like the way it shows up the silly things we all say."

L. A. S.

Stage Notes

Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians make the first of three appearances at the Hollis tonight. The engagement closes tomorrow evening.

Other attractions closing tomorrow night are "The Late Christopher Bean," at the Plymouth, and "The Woman of Bronze," at the Wilbur.

Mr. Arthur Schnabel will give a recital of piano music by Beethoven in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, probably with rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; moderate to fresh east and northeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Saturday; warmer in central and west portions tonight.

All New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast winds over north portion and increasing northeast and east winds becoming strong over south portion; weather overcast with rain over north portion and over south portion tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:08 p. m., Saturday 6:51 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

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'White Queen' Tells Boston's Faults As Patron of Theater

Asks for Shows Then Waits for Others to Sample, Miss Le Gallienne Says

Miss Eva Le Gallienne in a new rôle—that of a performer turned critic—told her audience at the Women's City Club of Boston, where she was guest at a luncheon yesterday, a few unvarnished truths about theatergoers.

"The White Queen," as she was charmingly introduced by Mrs. William Stanley Parker, president of the club, won all hearts immediately by her gentle directness of manner and that intense love of beauty which makes itself felt in each quiet gesture, in the deep music of her voice and in every word which she shapes, with the skill of the master craftsman, to fit the smooth mold of her discourse.

"I love Boston," she said, "but I am rather disappointed because you have always been so sweet in the way you have requested me to bring my plays here, and then you don't come to see them. I don't know why. You seem to like the things I bring; you are kind in your comments; and kind to me. Perhaps we came a little early.

Big Troupe Costly

"'Alice' is going much better than 'Romeo and Juliet,' which is a very difficult production to bring over the road. Most of you don't know much about the technical side of the theater. I suppose I take along with me about 75 people. We have to have stage hands, musicians, lighting equipment, both for 'Alice' and for 'Romeo and Juliet.' My overhead expenses are never less than $9000 a week, and really I cannot go on. So far we have had a loss here. It is not just a 'cinch' to bring these things to you.

"People have said to me, 'Why don't you come to Boston and bring 10 plays?' I should love to, but I can't. It takes four hours to change from one play to the other, which means overtime pay for the hands and costs a great deal of money. It is expensive to change the bill, and it takes three freight cars to carry the scenery. Perhaps if you know what it costs you will make a greater effort to come to the theater. As Mrs. Parker says, next week you will all be trying to buy tickets for 'Romeo and Juliet,' and we sha'n't be there.

"You have one trait here which is charming in some ways but not in others. You are very timid about going to the theater. You have to be told by every one else that it is good before you will venture yourself.

"Try Seeking Your Fun"

"It is strange, for in Boston you should have more of a pioneer spirit. I always thought you were the avant-garde of this country. Yet you show such a lack of pioneer spirit in going in quest of your recreation. Try to have a little fun now and then and discover something for yourselves.

"You know how thoroughly I believe in the theater. If I did not I should probably be another deserter in Hollywood, but I don't intend to be a deserter. I shall stick to the end. The theater has something to give which the talkie cannot give. Sometimes I wonder what would happen at a talkie if a panic should start. The film, you see, would continue. Then the people would see how little relationship there is between that fictitious thing and themselves; and one of the greatest things in the theater is the contact between the audience and the actors. Sometimes you get a contact that comes like an electric spark. The audience can make a play or break it."

Theater Etiquette

The speaker paused. Some 200 Boston club women, sitting perfectly motionless on the edge of their chairs, and grouped on the staircase, breathlessly waited for more. The seriousness left the artist's face, and a flicker of little-girl mischief flashed across it, with the words, "Now I want to lecture you a little about behavior." She related several very trying episodes when people in the front rows of the theater had passed remarks to each other about members of the cast; or quarreled over a pair of opera glasses, or rattled candy papers, under the impression, evidently that the actors could not hear or that they were part of a talkie.

"It's really very disturbing," she stated, "if, all the time you are dying in 'Camille' people on the front row are jingling bracelets and making a noise with a box of chocolates. If you want a good performance, don't do any of these things, please."

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New Seed Corn Helps Maine Grow Crop That Used to Fail

Pioneers, Using Indian Seed, Had Better Yield Than Descendants With Grain From the West; Barns Full After Rich Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—"It can't be done," was an answer made by some Maine farmers, some years ago when asked why they didn't grow corn in Maine instead of buying from the middle West. They explained that early frost interfered with maturing of the corn.

The early pioneers of the Pine Tree State, cleared the forests, built their log houses, and the first crop planted was Indian corn. They may have learned how from the Indians just as Miles Standish and his doughty men did from the Chieftain Squanto on the shores of Cape Cod in Massachusetts; the Indians taught them to put a sea fish in every hill for plant food and an early law was that dogs should be kept confined during corn planting time. Miles Standish has recorded, so the bronze tablet near Truro says, that but for the timely succor by the Indians they might have perished.

Pioneers Grew Corn

The early Maine settlers may have helped the corn to grow by the use of the ashes from the fires that burned the discarded trees; potash is said to be good for corn.

About every farmer grew corn for his family and his animals. Across many a lively stream was flung an earthen dam that held back the water that furnished power to grind the corn. To this mill the farmer, taking bags of corn across his horse's back through the wilderness, returned with meal; after the miller had taken his toll instead of money.

There came a time when the corn belt lands were opened, it was cheaper to buy corn than to grow it in Maine, and corn growing in this State declined.

Then came higher prices; corn growing was tried by another generation of farmers. They used seed from warmer sections without success.

State Finds Seed

To meet the situation the state experimental stations got busy: they tried all kinds of seed corn and finally found seed that would ripen in Maine. Now it is getting quite common for Maine farmers to grow from 100 to 300 bushels of yellow or Indian corn. As the price goes up no doubt more corn will be grown.

This finding of the right sort of Indian corn seed brought another benefit. It was common for "fodder corn" to be grown for the feeding of cattle. This corn grew no ears. Such corn was used for the filling of silos and fed in the winter to cattle. The experiment stations found seed that would mature very large ears and now into the silos go not only the stalks but great ears of corn that provide excellent feed.

The season of 1933 is just ending. Not for many years has there been such a bountiful harvest of forage crops. In the haying season it was said there would not be enough to feed farm animals through the winter. On the contrary, the second crop has filled the barns to overflowing; the silos are filled to capacity and there is much surplus, not a harmful surplus but one that will be consumed right on the farms.

So Maine farmers and their animals go "into winter quarters" with the prospect of all being well fed till another harvest season.

Motion Pictures

One Out of Seven

As Master Detective Philo Vance, says, "It might be any one of seven persons" who committed the screen crime in "The Kennel Murder Case," which is the newest offering at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. And so, with a great howdydo, guilt is apparently fastened on all seven and finally pinned securely to the least suspected one. Mr. William Powell wears well-cut clothes with an air and masters every situation. He's out on the first stroke because of course his business (meet Mr. Vance himself) is to analyze and synthetize the evidence, not to indulge in wicked deeds. Among the suspects are Miss Mary Astor and Miss Helen Vinson, decoratively; a Chinese cook, Mr. Ralph Morgan, Mr. Jack LaRue, and two other men whose faces are familiar, but you-know - how - it - is, - it - is - harder - to - remember - names. Mr. Eugene Pallette is the big, burly, second-string detective. And if you are interested, the answer is in the last sequence.

After which, Miss Alison Skipworth and Mr. W. C. Fields, assisted by Baby LeRoy, carry on the antics of "Tillie and Gus," winning the loud laughter of the responsive. As the Frogs said to the Boy in the fable, "It may be fun for you but not for us."

M. L.

Germany Quits Labor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The International Labor Bureau yesterday received a letter from the German Minister of Labor officially informing the organization that the withdrawal of the Reich from the League of Nations includes withdrawal from the Labor Group.

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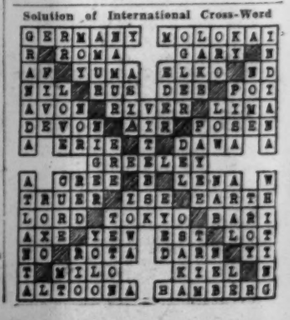

Labor Has Broad Plan of Action In Mexican Program

Part in Six-Year-Plan Based on 23 Points of Application

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—What will Mexican labor ask for in the Six-Year-Plan which is now being formulated by the National Revolutionary Party and the Federal Administration as a "governmental economic budget of action" for the next presidential term, beginning Dec. 1, 1934?

A survey of the work of the recent congress of labor syndicates in Mexico City reveals 23 outstanding points, which will form a basis for this portion of the "plan" as follows:

Immediate revision of the federal labor laws to provide full strike rights, compulsory closed shop, abolition of "white" unions formed by employers, 44-hour week, drastic restriction of overtime, pay for one day of rest weekly, collective contracts, minimum salary, social insurance and educational opportunities for employees.

Laws to protect tenants.

Revision of the tax system to approach as nearly as possible the single tax.

Heavy taxes for migratory and absentee capital.

Restriction of immigration of those who represent competition against Mexican labor and suspension of naturalization, excepting Spaniards and Hispano-Americans.

Fiscal protection for national industries.

Federal legislation for social insurance.

State intervention in production and distribution of wealth, including facilitation of means whereby peasants may obtain seeds, implements and other farm needs, and establishment of inexpensive methods of distribution.

Socialization of industries and commerce which cannot adjust themselves to the new standards.

State control of prices for basic articles of consumption and limitation of wealth.

State control of credit institutions and foreign exchange.

Elimination of the "false" small industrialist, who serves no economic function except "to increase ultimate cost of articles."

Socialization of land, assuring laborer fruits of his work.

Rationalization of education and free and compulsory secondary education.

Regulation of professions, protecting those who at public cost have obtained degrees, and socializatoin of professional services for the welfare of society.

Energetic prosecution of all private monopolies.

Intervention of labor representatives in formulation of laws, regulations.

Establishment of hospitals in the workers' residential sections.

Founding of "shop-schools" and academies for practiceal-theoretical instruction in the industrial centers.

Construction of homes for laborers by the Government, acquirable by easy payments.

Fomenting of physical education and establishment of athletic fields.

Bonding of employers to guarantee carrying out of terms of collective contracts.

"Application of severest penalties to those in charge of administrating justice who prevaricate or ridicule the sacred rights of humble."

Sugar Melt Holds Steady

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Oct. 14 totaled 3,145,000 long tons compared with 3,155,000 during the like period last year, the Sugar Institute, Inc., reports. Deliveries for the corresponding time were 2,950,000 tons compared with 3,035,000 last year.

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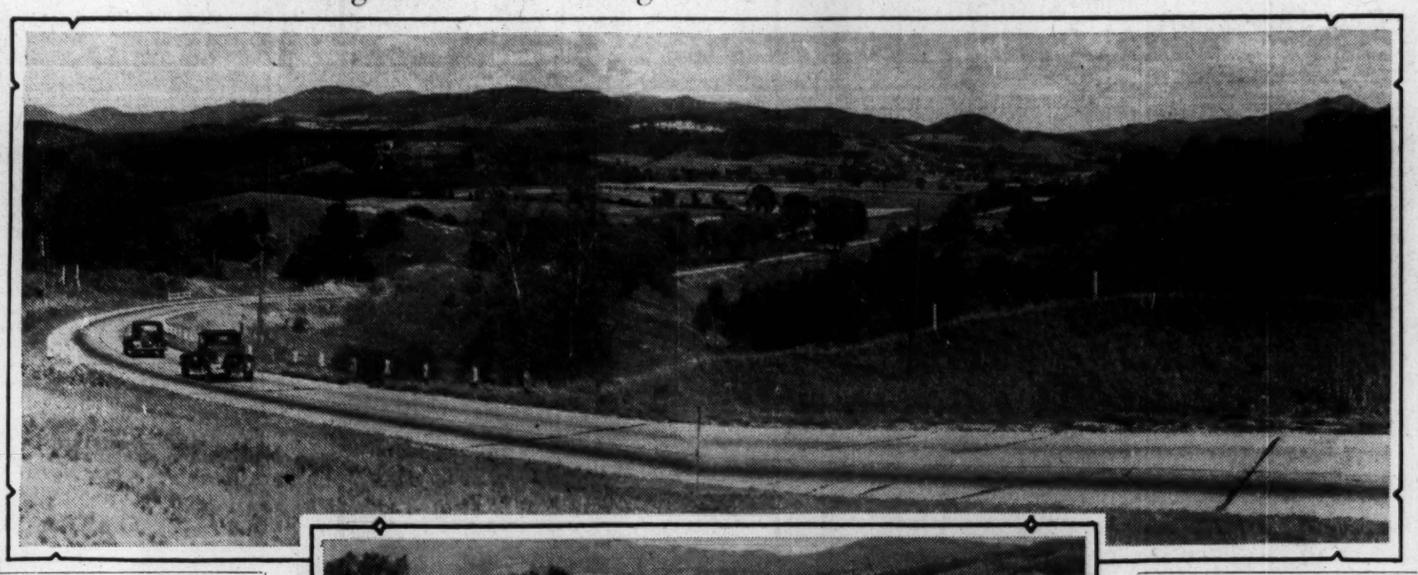
Rolling Hills and Winding Roads Greet Tourist in Vermont



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes in Green Mountain State

Upper Picture—Expansive View From French Hill at Williston on the Montpelier-Burlington Highway.
Lower Picture—New Steel and Cement Bridge Over the Winooski River at Waterbury.

Mail Subsidies Helped Company To Bank Surplus

Former Steamship Head Tells Story of Profits on 'Shoestring'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Closely paralleling the Administration's campaign against excessive salaries in business, the Senate Committee Investigating Ocean and Air Mail Contracts, had today placed on its record some glamorous tales of steamship companies' profits so excessive that they will undoubtedly add to the expected demand in Congress for a limiting of private salaries and profits.

Illuminating information on the Columbia Steamship Company, latest victim on the inquisitorial stand, was elicited from Mr. H. C. Pearsall, its former vice-president, and general manager, by Senator Hugo L. Black, (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee.

This amazing story began with the recountal of the purchase in 1923 of six ships from the Government at $78,000 each, or a total of $468,000. Mr. Pearsall stated that the total cash investment was $367,500.

On this modest "shoestring," the Columbia Steamship Company, operating ships to West Indian and Caribbean ports, was soon doing quite well. In the first year, 1923, it put $60,017 aside in a surplus account. Continuing to do this every year it had built up a total surplus by the end of 1932 of $1,055,832, four times the original investment in 10 years. The surplus in 1932 was $119,359, despite business conditions.

But this wasn't all. From 1925 to 1929 dividends totaling $389,175 were paid out. There was also a stock dividend of $150,000 in 1926.

Senator Black asked if the dividends and surpluses came from actual earnings. Mr. Pearsall said they did as it was not until the spring of 1930 that the company's mail contract went into operation. However, from then on the company has drawn a total of $944,839.50 from the Government for carrying mail, as follows: 1930—$183,420, 1931—$272,275, 1932—$324,322, 1933—(for part of year only) $165,070.

As to another source of income, Mr. Pearsall testified that the company had paid the Shipping Board $10,000 for the steamship Haiti, which had originally cost the Government $1,000,000. The Columbia line sold the Haiti, making a final profit of $195,000 on the deal. The Ocean Dominion Steamship Company bought it, paying $35,000 in cash, to which was later added $50,000 for good will and $120,000 as commissions.

Taxpayers Demand Drastic Economies

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—A far-reaching and drastic program of state legislation in the interest of governmental economies was adopted at the closing session of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations convention today in the Chamber of Commerce Hall.

Divided into municipal, county and state measures, the program included proposals for a revision of civil service laws to exempt general salary reductions and the transfer of public employees from the right to appeal; establishment of a state agency to assist cities and towns on financial, engineering and purchasing problems; installation of centralized purchasing in all cities and towns, and a personnel survey of all state departments looking toward a reduction in the working force.

Macon Takes to Sea To Avoid Mountains

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United States Navy's newest queen of the skies, the dirigible Macon, was fog-bound today off the coast of southern California.

Forced to take to the open sea to avoid possible collision with mountain peaks, the silvery ship cruised during the night several miles off the shore line.

The Macon came to southern California from her base at Sunnyvale, Calif., to take part in Navy Day exercises.

Loyal Troops Rout Rebels; Prince Flees Siam by Air

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 27 (AP)—Government success in quelling the revolt in Siam was believed assured today as the rebels fled toward the northeast frontier before the drive of loyal troops.

The Korat district, the seat of the rebellion, was occupied by Government forces. Prince Bovaradej, the rebel commander, and his family escaped by airplane. Many insurgents were slain. Business and shipping returned to normal here.

Split Is Reported In Farm Strikers In Southwest Iowa

By the Associated Press

Dissension apparently has entered the ranks of some farmers in the strike called by the National Farmers' Association to boost prices.

An antiholiday association was the object of a group of southwestern Iowa farmers. They met at Glenwood and took preliminary steps Thursday to form an organization whose business would be to keep farm products going to market. Meanwhile in Wisconsin, where the Cooperative Milk Pool went ahead with preparations for a milk embargo, more dairies were closed and others were expected to shut down later.

The milk pool embargo, scheduled to start Tuesday, was opposed by the directors of the Milwaukee Cooperative Producers' Association. Other developments were:

The executive committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation approved the Administration's corn-hog reduction program, offering aid. Opposition to picketing was declared by the executive board of the Nebraska Farmers' Holiday Association. National Guardsmen deputized by Sheriff William DeMoss of Mills County to keep open a bridge over the Missouri River at Portsmouth, Neb., were withdrawn.

Arkansas Asks Time To Meet Road Bonds

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27 (AP)—Formal notice from the State of Pennsylvania that it would seek through action in the Untied States Supreme Court to force Arkansas to meet its highway bond requirements brought an answer yesterday that if a Federal Court injunction is dissolved and funds are released, this State will pay the interest on bonds held by other states.

Pennsylvania holds $200,000 of Arkansas highway bonds, which are included in the $146,000,000 of road obligations which the 1933 Legislature sought to refund by exchanging for them 25-year 3 per cent bonds.

The bill of complaint, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Norwood, would seek to require Arkansas to increase its gasoline and motor license taxes to produce at least $7,500,000 a year to apply on the bonded debt. In a telegraphic reply, Mr. Norwood asked the Pennsylvania attorney-general to postpone action until a decision is given in a suit brought by bondholders' representatives seeking the same end. A three-judge Federal Court will hear the case next Monday.

New Air Mail Schedule Makes Fastest Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27—What is declared to be the world's fastest air mail and express service starts today on routes from here to Cleveland and to Fort Worth, Texas, according to an announcement of improvements in the schedules of the American Airways, Inc., made by Mr. Carl R. Anderson, its city traffic manager.

With the addition of night air mail, this company will now be able to reach the West Coast (connecting at Fort Worth) with mail and express packages in 15½ hours from Cincinnati, a reduction of 8½ hours on the old schedule, Mr. Anderson stated.

The passenger schedule time has not been cut so rapidly but bigger reductions are anticipated in the future.

New Vermont Rising From Flood Ravages

(Continued from Page 1)

covers pretty villages, usually true to the New England tradition of white houses set under majestic maples and elms.

The highway program included bridge replacement. The flood taught Vermont many bridge lessons. Cement and steel spans replacing the flood-torn 1450 have been built to stay. The wooden bridges, which in their flood wanderings caused some of the property damage, are conspicuously absent. Only few remain to recall Vermont's bridge past.

One Way to Relief

The flood in one way was a relief. Many bridges needed replacing. Heavy traffic was shaking them loose. Yet towns were unable to stand the expense. The State was allowed by law to contribute not more than $10,000 to a town for this work. But when the flood swept the spans down the rivers, they were replaced through emergency State funds. So the flood solved one of Vermont's problems.

The highway money has not been scattered foolishly. Research in materials has been conducted. This resulted in a "mixed-in-place" highway. Upon a good base, local gravel, asphalt and other materials are laid. Machinery has been made to churn these materials together right on the road.

This paved road is cheaper than cement, stands heavy traffic and is smooth riding. Vermont is laying down much of this surface. Four to five miles can be built for the cost of one cement mile.

Vermont now is driving for tourist appreciation of her highways. Except for a few short gaps, the State's entire main routes are hard surfaced. By the end of next summer most gaps will be closed. Two main routes north and south run through Vermont, one on the west, the other on the east of the Green Mountain chain. Four main east-west routes also pierce the State. Interlacing these are Vermont's graveled roads.

Every curve presents a new scenic marvel along Vermont's roads. Every town has its mountain background and its old New England charm. To draw visitors, the State has published several booklets on its attractions.

"Vermont Tours" presents a series of trips for adventurers along the picturesque "back-roads." "Vermont Lakes and Mountains" preaches the gospel of the State's lake-strewn, hilly beauty. All these and others may be obtained through Mr. Harold H. Chadwick, director, Vermont Bureau of Publicity, State House, Montpelier.

Camp grounds are being established for tourists. Lakesides invite tenters. Streams also extend welcome to fishermen.

So Vermont now offers scenic treasures in every mile, old New England in every village and, above all, good roads and modern bridges.

Naval Construction Is Rushed in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The new submarine mother ship, Taige (great whale), 7500 tons, which is being built at the Yokosuka naval yards, is nearing completion and will be launched on Nov. 16. It is reported that the Emperor will be present at the launching ceremony.

The ship is to be of the most advanced type, and its construction was greatly hurried. Workmen worked day and night, and she is to be launched in seven months after work started. The first-class destroyer Hatsushrimo, now being built at the Uraga dockyards, will also be launched in October.

Civilization Growth Is Called Trend To Self-Determination

The criterion of the growth of a civilization is not its conquest of its environment, but the progress within itself toward self-determination, according to Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the University of London, who discussed "The Process of the Growths of Civilizations" before the Lowell Institute last night. A growing civilization, he believes, experiences a progressive change of energy from the material field to the spiritual field.

"Geographical expansion," he said, "is the measure of a civilization's conquest of human environment, but expansion may be accompanied by retrograde action at the center. Witness our own western civilization—it has spread all over the world, yet western man seems to doubt his own future just now. As a civilization, therefore, it is not moving forward."

Advance in material technique, Professor Toynbee added, is a measure of conquest of physical environment, but not of progress in civilization. If the emphasis becomes on mere physical size of material structures, it is almost a social malady. True technical advance is toward greater simplicity.

"Simplicity of environmental adjustment," he concluded, "should give us enough leisure for the sublimation of our thoughts from the material to the spiritual. We have overcome physical environment, so now we must study relations with one another. The challenges and responses of a further growth should come from within our civilization, rather than outside it."

Poe's House Becomes Philadelphia Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Edgar Allen Poe house here, in which the poet lived from 1838 to 1844, has been restored and refurnished in order to make it as nearly possible like the home that Poe knew, nearly 100 years ago.

In it are several pieces of furniture that were in use there at the time "The Raven" was written, when Poe, his young wife, Virginia, his mother-in-law and his aunt made their home there together. The other articles of furniture, though not pieces the poet used, are contemporary with the period in which he lived there.

The house was purchased recently by the Poe Club, under whose auspices it is being made a permanent Poe shrine. Mr. Richard Gimbel has placed some original manuscripts of Poe's works at disposal of the club, which are now on display at the house, now open to the public.

Full Statements On Installment Rates Proposed

Consumers' Board Starts Drive to Protect Public Against Usury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA was today launched on a campaign to secure some protection for the public against concealment of the high cost of installment and credit buying.

Having yesterday proposed an amendment to the fair competition code for finance corporations, requiring a full statement of the interest rates the purchaser must pay for credit, they sought the support of consumers' organizations today.

An appeal has been made to the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it represents the largest group of organized consumers and members of the board expressed themselves, after conferring with officials of the federation, as believing that labor would endorse the plan. In addition, a special committee of the board has been set up to deal with consumers' credit.

The board's proposed amendment would prohibit finance corporations from accepting installment paper from any retailer unless the interest charges which the consumer pays are clearly stated in the contract. It is the contention of consumers' groups supporting the measure that present financing practices conceal the interest charges being paid by the installment buyer and even make it impossible for the buyer to determine what the charges are. They claim that in many cases interest as high as 80 per cent is paid.

Considerable opposition has developed against the move of the board. Representatives of financing corporations maintain first that credit contracts are the business of the retailer and not of the financier, and second, that it would be illegal to require merchants to make public all facts regarding their prices.

The consumers' board maintains, on the other hand, that the corporations are aware that their present practices are "usurious" and that the proposed amendment to the code would bring out the fact that they have been operating in violation of laws prohibiting usury.

Adoption of the amendment would make it mandatory for a merchant selling an icebox, an automobile or any other commodity frequently sold on the installment plan, to inform the customer exactly what proportion of each payment was on the principal, what proportion for interest and what for insurance. At present these are all lumped together with no certain method by which the consumer may determine the actual interest rate he is paying.

Harvard Freshmen Get 15 Scholarships

Award of 15 Harvard prize scholarships to entering freshmen from leading American preparatory schools was made known last night by the committee on scholarships at Harvard College.

An unusual feature of the prize awards is the fact that they are made at the nomination of the headmasters of preparatory schools. In each case the award goes to an outstanding student now in the freshman class at Harvard College. The plan was established four years ago to supplement the existing system of freshman scholarships and offer an incentive to private school graduates similar to that which has long been so successful for high school students. This year's list contains two more schools than that of a year ago, the Hill School in Pottstown, Penna., and the Noble Greenough School in Dedham.

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Liquor Control Problems Await Solution in Maine

Republicans Call Issue Rallying Point for Restoring Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A double-barrelled problem of revenue and liquor control will confront the Maine Legislature when it convenes in special session next month.

Whether to repeal or retain its historic dry law, is ostensibly the reason why Gov. Louis J. Brann will call the session. Actually Maine's thumping vote for ratification leaves little doubt that the state dry law will be removed. The realistic question is relative to the type of liquor control that will be set up.

Governor Brann remains uncommitted on the exact nature of his recommendations but students of the issue have smoked out a plan for liquor dispensation through state managed stores.

The Republican Party normally dominant in the State, has been in a demoralized and dormant condition since its defeat in the gubernatorial election, when Democratic Governor Brann carried the day.

There is, however, a strong effort to use the liquor issue as a rallying point around which the Republicans will restore their organization and reassert their power. Nothing would so restore lost prestige, Republican leaders aver, as for the G. O. P. to invade the state capitol next month with a practical plan for liquor control. Action on the repeal of the state law resides with the people, who will express their will through a referendum. The Legislature will undoubtedly resubmit the issue.

But the matter of state finances will come within the purview of the special session. By referendum, the voters rejected the proposition to increase temporarily the borrowing capacity of the State to $2,000,000 from $800,000. This decision thwarted plans state executives had already made regarding their financial program. In addition, shrinking municipal tax revenue has still further embarrassed the state treasury. Despite the decisive rejection of the sales tax last year there are indications that agitation for this tax in some form will be stoutly renewed at the special session.

There has been ample testimony that the sales tax will find no greater favor with the small business man and consuming public this year than last. In fact, even greater opposition is expected from the consuming public since inflation is already laying its tax on the consumer.

Ontario Business World Adopts Art for Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The widespread demand for art instruction by the working public in Ontario has led to the formation of an art class for business men and women for the winter months, it was recently announced. The experiment will be carried out by Mr. Fred S. Haines, principal of the Ontario College of Art, who will be assisted in the instructional work by Mr. F. S. Challoner and Mr J. W. Beatty.

Tuition and facilities for work will be supplied for amateur artists. For those who wish to paint in color, daylight bulbs have been installed in the college. The enrollment for this special course is already large.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Meals for Our Children

When the Parents Entertain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN parents entertain, there is an early repast with which to reckon. In the midst of party preparations, the children are as hungry as usual and need a substantial meal which mother has had the forethought to prepare.

It is not convenient nor always advisable to give the children the same menu the guests are to receive. The roast or main dish and vegetables should not be done even a half hour ahead of time if the guests are to enjoy these articles at their best. But soup stock may be made from bouillion cubes or canned soup may be used. Vegetables to be used in salad are usually cooked beforehand and a portion of these—potatoes, celery and so forth—may be diced and added to soup stock. Thus soup is made very easily and may serve as the main part of the children's meal. Or on a very hot night, the vegetables may be made into a salad. The children always enjoy a few olives or some other treat from the guest menu. Should mother be serving a frozen dessert, or a sherbet with the meat course, she may allow the children to finish their meal with a serving of either.

Children love sweets, but they should be served sparingly because otherwise they will destroy an appetite for more nourishing foods less attractive in flavor. In this instance jelly or jam with cookies completes the dessert and balances the menu. This could be one menu:

Vegetable Soup Peanut Butter Sandwiches
Olives Milk
Orange Ice Cookies Jam

With a cold salad, it is well to serve hot cocoa. After baking a fancy cake or similar dessert for company, the retained heat of the oven may be used for baking custards. (It is a good plan to keep a bowl of custard in the refrigerator to meet any emergency.) This is a good menu to serve the children:

Mixed Vegetable Salad Cottage Cheese
Bread and Butter Hot Cocoa
Baked Custard or Ice Cream Sugar Cookies

Mixed Vegetable Salad

Wash and cut up
Celery to make ½ cup
Carrots, raw or cooked to make ¼ cup. Drain
String beans and
Peas to make about ½ cup each. Other vegetables may be substituted, but if any are new to the children, only small amounts should be used. Mix together. Add dressing of
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
3 tablespoons salad oil, beaten together and seasoned with
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of paprika. Serve salad on lettuce. Cottage cheese is a good accompaniment to this salad. Serves 3 or 4 children.

Baked Custard

Beat together in the baking dish
6 egg yolks or 3 whole eggs
¼ cup sugar
1 pint milk
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla. Add a dash of Nutmeg across the top. To insure a smooth texture, set dish in a pan of hot water if the oven registers 300 deg. F. or above. If below that temperature, the pan of water will not be needed. Bake slowly at temperature of about 200 deg. F. until set,—nearly an hour. Test with a knife. If the blade comes out clean, the custard is done Chill.

Dishless Meal

Another interesting meal to be served Sunday evenings, or when parents are entertaining, is called a "no-dish meal," or a "dishless meal," and it is all that the name implies. This meal may be eaten in the breakfast nook.

The sandwiches are wrapped in paper napkins, which, when unfolded, may serve as plates. Hardboiled or deviled eggs or perhaps small cubes of cheese, can be supported and manipulated by toothpicks. Rabbit lettuce and raw carrot strips are served as celery hearts would be. Well-washed fruit, such as plums, bananas, oranges and strawberries with hulls left on, may be prepared and eaten by the children. At the conclusion of a no-dish meal, crumbs and fruit peelings, seeds, etc., may be wrapped in the paper napkins and carried away from the table. Milk glasses are rinsed and set aside to be washed next day. A tempting and well-balanced dishless meal can be so easily served that even the adults will enjoy it. Here are three "dishless meals":

No-Dish Meals

Shredded cabbage and carrot sandwiches
Deviled eggs Young onions
Milk Bananas
Sugar cookies

Whole wheat rolls Cheese
Rabbit lettuce
Lemonade Little cakes
Grapes

Meat loaf sandwiches
Celery Milk
Filled cookies
Ice cream cones

FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON.

(Other articles in this series have appeared July 21, 28, Aug. 25 and Sept. 15.)

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

Children Always Enjoy a Treat From the Guest Menu

Butternut Pies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By IRVING D. APPLEBY

It has always been my contention that Vermont is outstanding as a land of good things to eat. Hikers who travel the Long Trail, stopping off at farmhouses which cater to their trade, are unanimous in their praise of the delightful home cooking they have enjoyed along the route. Riders of the winding State Bridle Path stopping for the night at various hostelries, would forget even the glorious mountain scenery before memories of Vermont culinary skill perished.

Chief among the odd but wholesome delicacies served in tiny country inns, as well as in many hospitable homes, are the rich "open-faced" pies made with the finely chopped meats of various nuts. Those most commonly used are the butternuts, but walnuts and hickory nuts are also used extensively. Even the tiny three-cornered beechnuts, cracked and picked clean with slow painstaking labor, are sometimes used. Occasionally some ambitious cook with a flair for originality, will produce a pie made from three or more varieties mixed, and if you ask a connoisseur of the pie-making art which of these is his favorite, he will groan with bitter-sweet memory, roll his eyes and exclaim, "All of them." And with this decision the writer most fervently agrees.

A Square Meal

Scientific chemists who enjoy taking honest food apart and calculating the so-called energies and powers of it, ascribe to nut meat pies a score of over 4400 calories, higher than smoked ham, beef, eggs, milk and any other high-energy foods. The writer simply knows that a generous helping of butternut pie is not only a thrilling experience but a square meal in itself. Restaurants which charge 10 cents for an ordinary serving of apple, lemon or mince pie, charge 15 to 25 cents for an equal portion of butternut, and the customer pays the price with a joyous smile. It is with considerable satisfaction that we offer herewith recipes from two women away up under the shadow of Jay Peak. The first is a model of brevity and might have come from the pen of a Coolidge.

To
⅛ cup of milk add
½ cup of cream
a scant ¾ of a cup of sugar
2 well-beaten eggs and
1 cup of nut meats, chopped fine.
Bake between two crusts.

And we rise to remark: "Who could imagine that such a delectable thing as a butternut pie could be created with such simplicity?"

Another Delicious Recipe

The second leaves no stone unturned to assure success.

Heat in a double boiler
1½ cups of milk. Mix
2 tablespoons of cornstarch
4 tablespoonsful of brown sugar
a pinch of salt, with
½ cup of milk. Add
1 well-beaten egg; then add these ingredients to the heated milk, stirring constantly till thoroughly thickened. Remove from the fire, add
1 cup finely chopped butternut or mixed nut meats and
1 teaspoon of vanilla. Place in a prepared pastry shell or in small individual shells, when ready to serve.

One dear old lady, when interviewed on this subject began with, "Well, first you call the men in and have them crack and pick the nuts." Perhaps this is a pretty good idea too, and I recommend that it be incorporated in all such recipes in the future.

"Taxi, Sir?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the taxicab stands in a western city was abandoned and it was several days before patrons of that particular neighborhood (it was in the university district, some little distance from the heart of the city) learned that the small taxicab company had gone out of business. Two women, temporarily out of jobs got together and stepped into the breach. Each of them owned her own closed car.

After securing the required licenses and insurance they stationed themselves at the "stand," establishing a third member of their household at the telephone. Their apartment was in plain sight of the telephone stand, and they soon had a system of wig-wagging (at night they flashed the electric lights) so that little time was lost between the receiving of telephone calls and the driver getting on the way to her fare.

They charged the usual taxi rate. They had a fundamental rule which under no circumstances did they break. When a phone call for a taxi came in, they took down the address, estimated the distance, and in that manner were able closely to gauge the "time." Therefore, they could unfailingly promise "I can send a car in ten minutes, but not sooner." They kept their promises. They never talked to a "fare," unless spoken to; they kept their cars well-aired, in spotless shape, with plenty of rugs (even cushions). They reported at the end of the first month that their "tips" were a surprisingly cheering feature. Three women, each of whom was out of work, are engaged in a fairly profitable and pleasant service.

Do You Know These?

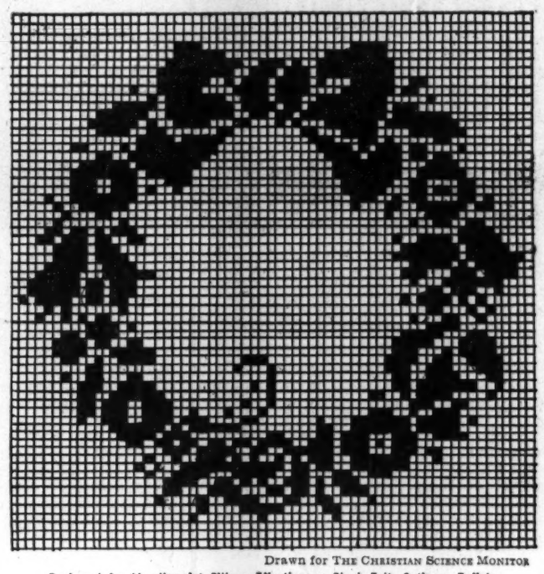
To hasten the cooking of vegetables, add a small pinch of baking soda to the water. In cooking vegetables, use as little water as possible without burning, except for strong flavored vegetables like cabbage, turnips and onions. These should be cooked uncovered, in a large quantity of water. Greens like spinach, and kale need only the water which clings to them from washing. To preserve the color of green vegetables, cook uncovered.

As baking powder settles in the can, it should be stirred lightly before measuring. This also applies to dry mustard.

A few cloves added to vegetable soup improves the flavor.

Pans for butterless cakes, such as sponge cake, should never be oiled, floured, or lined with paper.

To beat eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Designed for Needlepoint Pillow, Effective on Black Felt, Satin or Taffeta

Needlepoint Pillow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A needlepoint pillow done on black felt, satin or taffeta is very handsome, and the recipient will thank you for many years to come.

The wreath is worked over coarse canvas, the threads of which are drawn when the work is completed. Wool or silk floss is used for embroidering the wreath and the colors are two shades of green, two of rose, two of blue as well as yellow for blossoms. Orange and red will make the ribbon bow with which the wreath is tied.

When two shades are specified it means that the outer edge of flower, leaf or bow are to be done in the darker shade and the inner parts in the lighter.

The back of the pillow should be of the same material as the front and is finished at the edge with a narrow silk cord of green.

Story For Halloween

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I RECENTLY heard a "ghost" story which was said to have been taken from a school reading book that was in use in Ireland many years ago. It is a good story to recount to one's friends on Halloween while they are bobbing for apples, or trying to pin an imaginary tail onto an elusive cotton donkey.

The story is something like this: A small boy had been spending the afternoon at a friend's home. He had stayed later than he realized. His way home led him through a deep woods. Twilight had settled into darkness when he started to walk along the woodland path, which was, even in bright sunlight, a little difficult to follow. He soon lost his way and was wandering about very much bewildered.

Suddenly he discovered a clearing just ahead of him, and in the middle of this clearing was what looked to him like a great white "ghost" standing with arms outstretched.

His first impulse was to run away from it as fast as he could, but he remembered his father's warning that he must never turn his back on any seeming danger, but must stand boldly up to it, and that it would then vanish instantly. "For," said his father, "ghosts, which are but another name for fears, are cowards, and they slink away when they see that they cannot frighten their intended victims."

So, summoning all his courage, the boy dashed boldly at the "ghost," and, lo, he found himself standing at the side of a friendly guidepost, its great white arms extended to point the way out of the forest.

It would be an interesting accompaniment to roasting chestnuts and popping corn, if each guest at a Halloween party would tell of the forests through which he has passed, and the "ghosts" which have proved themselves to be friendly guideposts.

We all remember the story of the old man who said that he had had many troubles in his life, most of which had never happened.

Not long ago I was in a group of people who were discussing the new plans for industry and for a broad rejuvenation of employment. In the group was one doubter who always had some reason to advance why the plans would not work. His favorite expression was "It can't be done." Finally someone told this story: A farmer was standing by the side of the track over which the first steam engine was to be tested. As he stroked his beard and gazed scornfully at the mass of iron which was supposed to represent a new era in transportation he shook his head and said decisively, "She'll never start, she'll never start."

When the engine, in response to a touch of the engineer's hand on the throttle, glided smoothly along the track the doubter blinked surprisedly for a moment, and then dolefully uttered another prophecy, "She'll never stop, she'll never stop."

The lesson is obvious. The engine has started, perhaps "she'll never stop," until she reaches the signpost that points a sure way out of the forest.

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¼ teaspoonful salt
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and salt and when dissolved add lemon juice. Cool slightly and add orange juice and pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen, beat, using a wire whisk, until light; then add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and beat thoroughly. Turn into mold lined with lady fingers or strips of stale cake. When firm, unmold. One and one-half cups whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk may be used in place of whites of eggs.
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The Home Forum

To Be Continued—or Not

A SUCCESSFUL novelist must sometime find himself in a dilemma. He has written a novel that has been enthusiastically received. He has created a set of characters that he himself loves and that many of his ardent public assure him by word of mouth, and by flattering letters and still more flattering purchases, ought to be perpetuated. His publishers tell him the same thing. Write another novel about the same characters, they say, before the world has swept along to something else and forgotten them.

The novelist listens and consents. His own inclination, his desire to please, his business sense, all lead him that way. Then the new book, the sequel, the second of the series, comes out, and the novelist listens some more. He hears praise. He gets compliments. The sales are good. But to his oh, so sensitive ear the praise lacks the touch of startled, warm enthusiasm that heartened him so much before. The compliments are conventional; some of them are warmed over from the comments made on the earlier book.

Is it really as good, or is it not? How much of this attitude—not exactly apathy, because everybody reads the new book—but a cooling off of fervent admiration, comes from some real lack in the quality of the book itself, and how much from the fact that it is almost impossible for anyone to be surprised twice by the same thing?

Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga" definitely set the fashion for family chronicles in three-decker length or more. It is generally believed that Mr. Galsworthy did not intend a work of saga magnitude when he wrote the first volume, "The Man of Property." But when, with "In Chancery," he took up the fortunes of the Forsyte family again, he was beginning to have a somewhat definite plan for an unfolding reel of prosperous English upper middle-class family life. This he carried out in that novel and in "To Let." By the time these had been read, his public was asking for more about the Forsytes; and the Forsytes themselves, vigorous, possessive, and numerous, were demanding of his heart and brain for further existence. He had created them and he must let them live.

So he did. He went on and on, with not perfectly even quality, but with a remarkable degree of genuinely creative progression in the development of Forsyte experience. To these the public remained loyal throughout, although many of his warmest admirers concede that the first three taken as a unit—"The Man of Property," "In Chancery," and "To Let"—are the cream of the entire Saga.

Among English-speaking writers of family chronicles, Galsworthy's position is unique. The Norwegian, Sigrid Undset, occupies a similar position. Each novel in her trilogy, "Kristin Lavransdatter," each novel in her tetralogy, "The Master of Hestviken," was warmly received, and treated as a literary event. There are three reasons for this: One, that her mediæval scene is unusual and profoundly authentic; another, that her public consists of those who read thoughtfully and are not greatly swayed by passing enthusiasms and a desire for novelty; and still another, that both chronicles, her trilogy and her tetralogy, had a central theme and a plan, to which each novel contributed a definite stage of development. Though each novel was complete, the reader did not get the whole story, or the whole thesis, until he reached the end of the final volume. That fact has much to do with the sustaining of the interest.

* * *

The effect of Mazo de la Roche's Jalna chronicle has been different, just as the plan has been different. The first novel in that sequence, "Jalna," struck the reading world as a glad and glorious surprise. There was something breath-taking in the vigor and vividness with which that fiery, wrangling, individualistic, yet intensely clan-conscious family of Whiteoaks were presented. Here was an entirely new set of characters. The reader had never seen anything exactly like them before. They excited and delighted him.

Miss de la Roche was praised to the skies, and quite naturally impelled to go on with the Whiteoaks. She has done so to the tune of "Whiteoaks of Jalna," "Finch's Fortune," and "Master of Jalna," with the stage set for still another volume. The family, in the main, has developed logically, but many readers can never recapture the feeling they had for the first of the four books. For one thing, there seem to be no really fresh variations on those inimitable family scenes, which were the high spots in "Jalna." In the second place, as the story goes on the old people, in whose creation Miss de la Roche was most successful, disappear or fade farther and farther into the background. In the third place—a less essential consideration, since plot is of minor importance in a family chronicle—the author seems to have only one fundamental situation in her repertoire, and that a triangle: two brothers loving one woman—again, and again, and again.

Occasionally there is a reader who approaches these novels from the right direction; that is, one who reads them one directly after another, in their order, as a single whole. Such a reader is able to keep the appreciative surprise which came with the first novel. He dwells with the Whiteoaks continuously for a long time and, as one woman expressed it, "I felt as if they were my neighbors living in a glass house beside me. I was as keen about watching them in the last chapter as I was in the first."

This desirable method of taking in the Whiteoaks in a single draught is, unfortunately, not available for most of us. Most of us read "Jalna" when it first came out. We did not know, any more than the author did, that it was going to be the beginning of a series, a part of a whole. We never know that about the first installment of a family chronicle. Consequently, that method of approach can really be counted out for most of us.

* * *

In regard to the comparative merits of the individual novels in Hugh Walpole's chronicle of the Herries family, there is a diversity of opinion. Some prefer the first. Others say that the second is their favorite. Still others declare stanchly that they like all four—"Rogue Herries," "Judith Paris," "The Fortress," "Vanessa"—and that their interest never flagged from the time Rogue Herries rode up into Borrowdale in the first chapter of the first volume, until the last paragraph of the last volume shows another black sheep Herries closing his eyes on the mountains and glens and dales that had nurtured so many of his family. It all makes an impressive achievement, and has been the subject of long and deliberate planning on the part of the author who, for more than twenty years, hoped to write a history of two centuries of an English family.

Some readers, however, murmur that it is not all even work; that portions of it are done with fire and feeling, but that other portions seem just to miss the fine frenzy.

* * *

What then, you ask, would I have an author do—go on with the further adventures of his family or seek a fresh subject? Obviously there is no single answer. If I say, seek a fresh subject, there is the "Forsyte Saga" to be reckoned with, and other notable chronicles. Suppose I say, then, pray go on. Your characters are interesting and alive, their problems are important. They are worth another book, perhaps more. But the author finds that he had written himself out as far as that particular subject is concerned, and the public, inevitably comparing the new book with the earlier one, finds a falling off, either real or imagined.

As was said in the beginning, the situation is a dilemma. A good family chronicle in several volumes is something for readers to be glad about. On the other hand, a sequel or a continuing volume, written under outer or inner compulsion, is sure to show a lack of genuine inspiration. The author probably does not know, when he takes up his pen to go on with his chronicle, whether he is going to rise to the occasion or not. It is only fair to say, however, that the anti-climactic effect of a sequel lies in the reader as much as in the writer. Not that it is wholly due to the reader's fickleness, but to the fact that the same experience simply cannot be new to him a second time.

If the author is not written out in his first volume; *if* he has something new and important to say; *if* the spaciousness of his plan makes more than one volume indispensable for its development—then by all means let him continue his chronicle, and face with composure the caprices of his public.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Portrait of a Young Florentine Girl: From Domenico Ghirlandajo's Wall-Painting of the Birth of John the Baptist

MANY of the old painters have left us a vivid pictorial record of the people, customs and costumes of their period. Conspicuous among such painters is the Florentine Domenico Ghirlandajo, who, according to his biographer Vasari, "for the excellence, size and multitude of his works deserves to be considered one of the best masters of his time."

Like many others, Domenico was first placed under a goldsmith by his father Tommaso, who had himself attained merit in that calling. It was he, indeed, who first invented and rendered fashionable the head ornaments in the form of gold or silver garlands worn by Florentine girls, and from the Italian word for these, *ghirlande*, he derived his name of Ghirlandajo—or the garland maker—by which his son also became known.

Young Domenico, however, was discontented in the goldsmith shop where "he did nothing but design" and "would draw everyone who passed the shop, making extraordinary likenesses." This talent could not long be overlooked in a city such as Florence. Opportunities as a painter offered and Domenico was soon engaged in covering great wall spaces with scenes, in which the Florentine streets, houses and figures in the costumes of his day were depicted.

After accomplishing an immense amount of work, both in his native city and in Rome, Ghirlandajo returned to Florence with a commission from a prominent citizen, Giovanni Tornabuoni, to paint the walls and roof of the principal chapel in the Church of Santa Maria Novella. After four years of unremitting work, Domenico completed the painting to the full satisfaction of Giovanni. The series, which exemplifies the saying that the storied walls of churches and cloisters were, in olden days, the Bible of those who could not read, illustrates scenes in the life of John the Baptist and other events from the gospel narrative. The attendant groups of onlookers are rich in portraits, for Domenico introduced a number of Florentine citizens, among whom were all the members of the Tornabuoni family.

The young girl, whose head and shoulders are shown in the illustration and who is probably one of the Tornabuoni family, proves the vividness with which the painter depicted his contemporaries. Quiet and poised she stands, her dress of amethyst patterned with gold stars spreading out from the close-fitting bodice in a full skirt reaching to the ground, the open corsage bordered with a band of gold design, the white under-dress embroidered in a soft-tinted design and gold. The fair hair, parted in the middle, is smoothed down like a close-fitting cap, while from beneath its bands the rest of the hair floats loose in curls and ripples. The bands are folded; and the young oval face, from which the eyes gaze out, candid and steady, is set with dignity upon the firm, beautifully molded neck.

"Who am I?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of Moses, of his spirituality, humility, confidence in God, has been of outstanding value to Bible students. He was one of the Hebrew people, brought up by Pharaoh's daughter; afterward a shepherd, keeping the flocks for his father-in-law, the priest of Midian. A thinker, with a vivid realization of the trials and impositions placed upon his countrymen, his sympathetic appreciation of their needs affected him, when, for example, his anger rose against the Egyptian who had slain one of his brethren. Moses, however, passed through this phase of untempered impulsiveness. During the hours of meditation and contemplation which were his as keeper of his father-in-law's sheep, his character matured and broadened. He used these uninterrupted hours to advantage; he grew mentally. In the third chapter of Exodus, the record tells of a flame of fire which suddenly appeared in the midst of a bush without consuming it. Moses turned aside to investigate; "and when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush."

Moses' capacity for leadership was about to be unfolded by consecration to God's service. He was to be directed to bring about that liberation of his people which, very probably, he had dwelt upon in his thought since his disastrous attempt to adjust an affair by mere physical force and human will. God called him; he was mentally equipped; he was ready. Yet, he replied with some consternation, "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?"

Reluctance may also be characteristic of some Christians today. How many of us now, confronted by an advanced task, or even in the routine of ordinary demands of daily contacts, voice this hesitating "Who am I?" Moses' question indicated that he rated his capability too low. He was inclined to check all the reasons why he should not, rather than count the reasons why he should, accept God's behest.

It is interesting to note that in Moses' communion with God these adverse opinions were relinquished. He received God's promise to be with him, to guide and instruct; he acknowledged the divine power which God gives to spiritual man. From spiritual evidence he had convincing proof of man's dominion over material conditions. Moses' faith and confidence were thus removed from matter and unswervingly placed in Spirit. When he set out for Egypt to fulfill his mission, he "took the rod of God in his hand." Such implicit reliance on Spirit had been given him through this first lesson that during the journey through the wilderness on the way to Canaan the rod proved a valuable reminder of the available power of God.

The sincere and conscientious seeker may study the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and find therein set forth the spiritual standard of a perfect life. All who will may avail themselves of the rules of this practical, usable religion, which shows the way of reparation for past failures and mistakes.

In the Glossary to Science and Health we find the following definition (p. 588): "I AM; God; incorporeal and eternal Mind; divine Principle; the only Ego." As we learn something of the great "I AM THAT I AM," with whom Moses consciously talked, we discover the unfolding answer to the patriarch's question, "Who am I?" The spiritual nature of God, the creator of the universe, including man, is fully established throughout the Scriptures. As recorded in the Old Testament the prophets demonstrated in some measure the nothingness of matter and material law, through acknowledgment of God, "the only Ego," and man as the spiritual idea of this one Mind, governed by spiritual law alone.

In spite of previous material education, false theology, indifference, indolence, we may acknowledge divine perfection, and in some degree begin to manifest it. We may prove it day by day throughout the years. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 18), "The purification or baptismals that come from Spirit, develop, step by step, the original likeness of perfect man, and efface the mark of the beast." The frequent assurances which the earnest student gains of man's sonship with the Father, with "incorporeal and eternal Mind; divine Principle; the only Ego," remove "the mark of the beast," the belief in matter, the sins and frailties which surround mortal selfhood—the discord which the acceptance of a power apart from God has perpetuated and prolonged.

We approach "the original likeness of perfect man," in proportion to our willingness to obey the law of Love and abide in Truth. To say, "I am sick," would be to admit for the moment the fundamental claim of error, that the reflection of the great I AM can at any time be less than perfect. In order to represent God correctly, individual consciousness must be good. In a letter to a Christian Science church Mrs. Eddy states clearly and reasonably the answer to this question (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165): "As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Kas es esmu?"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu tekstā)

STASTS par Mozu, viņa garīgumu, pazemību, uzticību Dievam ir bijis no ārkārtīgi liela svara Bībeles skolniekiem. Viņš bija Vārava meitas uzaudzināts ebreju bērns; vēlāk gans, kas ganīja sava sievastēva, Mīdiešu priestera, avis. Būdams domātājs, viņš spilgti apzinājās, kādi pārbaudījumi un mesli uzlikti viņa līdztautiešiem. Viņa līdzjūtīgā līdztautiešu vajadzību ievērošana ietekmēja viņu, piemēram, kad viņa dusmas auga pret ēģiptieti; kurš bija nositis vienu no viņa brāliem. Mozus, tomēr, pārdzīvoja šo brāzmainās uzbudināmības stādiju. Pārdomu un āpceres stundas sievastēva avju ganīšanas laikā nogatavoja un paplašināja viņa rakstūru. Viņš izlietāja šis nepārtrauktās stundas lietderīgi; viņš augā mentāli. Otrās Mozus grāmatas trešā nodaļa stāsta par ugunsliesmu, kura piepeži parādījās krūmā, bez kā krūms sadegtu. Mozus nogāja to izdibināt. "Un tas Kungs redzēja, ka tās gāja lūkot, un Dievs sauca uz to iz tā ērkšķu krūma."

Mozus vadoņa spējas attīstījās caur uzupurēšanos Dievam kalpot. Viņš tika vadīts panākt to savas tautas atbrīvošanu, kuru viņš, ļoti varbūt, loloja savās domās kopš sava neveiksmīgā mēģinājuma nokārtot strīdus lietu ar vienkāršu fizisku spēku un cilvēcisku gribu. Dievs sauca viņu; viņš bija mentāli apgādāts; viņš bija gatavs. Tomēr, viņš atbildēja ar zināmām bažām, "Kas es esmu, ka man būs iet pie Vārava un izvest Izraeļa bērnus no Ēģiptes?"

Atturēšanās var arī būt rakstūrīga dažiem Kristīgiem mūsu dienās. Cik daudzi starp mums tagad, sastopoties ar kādu grūtāku uzdevumu vai pat ikdienas satiksmes parasto prasījumu rutīnā, izteic šo vilcināšanos "Kas es esmu?" Mozus jautājums norādīja, ka viņš vērtēja savas spējas pārāk zemu. Viņš tiecās drīzāk iezīmēt visus iemeslus, kādēl viņš nevar piejemt, nekā uzskaitīt iemeslus, kādēļ viņš var piejemt Dieva pavēli.

Ir intresanti ievērot, ka Mozus satiksmē ar Dievu šie pretējie atzinumi tika atmesti. Viņš sajēma Dieva apsolījumu būt ar viņu, vadīt un pamācīt; viņš atzina dieviškīgo spēku, kuru Dievs dod garīgam cilvēkam. No garīgās iecibas viņam bija pārliecinošs pierādījums par cilvēka varu pār materiāliem apstākļiem. Mozus ticība un paļāvība tādejādi attālinājās no matērijas un nesatricināmi novietojās Garā. Kad viņš devās ceļā uz Ēģipti piepildīt savu misiju, viņš "ņēma to Dieva zizli savā rokā." Tāda neaprobežota uzticība Garam viņam bija dota caur šo pirmo pamācibu, ka pa cejojuma laiku caur tuksnesi uz Kānaanu, zizlis pierādījās par Dieva spēka pielietojamibas vērtīgu atgādinājumu.

Patiess un apzinīgs meklētājs var studēt Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatu "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) no Mary Baker Eddy un atrast tur izskaidrotu pilnīgas dzīves garīgo paraugu. Visi, kas grib, var izlietāt šis praktiskās, pielietojamās religijas noteikumus, kura rāda ceļu, kā izlabot pagājušās neizdevibas un kļūdas.

Zinātnes un Veselības glossarijā mēs atrodam sekošu definīciju (lp. 588): "Es Esmu; Dievs; neķermenisks un mūžīgs Prāts; dieviškīgs Princips; vienīgais Ego." Ja mēs mācamies kautcik par lielo "ES ESMU, KAS ES ESMU," ar kuru Mozus apzinīgi runāja, mums atklājas pilniga atbilde patriarcha jautājumam "Kas es esmu?" Universuma, ieskaitot cilvēku, radītāja, Dieva, garīgā daba ir pilnīgi noteikta viscaur Svētos Rakstos. Kā rakstīts Vecā Derībā, pravieši zināmā mērā demonstrēja matērijas un materiālā likuma neesotību, atzīdami Dievu, "vienīgo Ego," un cilvēku kā šī viena Prāta garīgo ideju, vienīgi garīgā likuma valdītu.

Neskatoties uz iepriekšēju materiālu audzināšanu, aplamu teoloģiju, vienaldzību, kūtrību, mēs varam atzīt dieviškīgo pilnību un zināmā pakāpē sākt to izpaust. Mēs varam to pierādīt dienu no dienas, gadiem ilgi. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi Raksti.) Mrs. Eddy raksta (lp. 18), "Šķistīšanās jeb kristības, kuras nāk no Gara, attīsta soli pa solim pilnīgā cilvēka pirmatnējo līdzību un izdzēš zvēra zīmi." Daudzkārtējie apstiprinājumi, ko nopietns skolnieks iegūst par cilvēka radniecibu ar tā Tēvu, ar "neķermenisko un mūžīgo Prātu; dieviškīgo Principu; vienīgo Ego," izdzēš "zvēra zīmi," ticibu matērijai, grēkus un aplamus soļus, kas ielenc mirstīgo patību—nesaskaņu, kuru turpinājusi un pagarinājusi no Dieva šķirtas varas atzīšana.

Mēs tuvojamies "pilnīgā cilvēka pirmātnējai līdzibai" samērā ar mūsu vēlēšanos paklausīt Mīlestibas likumam un palikt Patiesībā. Sacit, "es esmu slims," būtu pieļaut uz acumirkli fundamentālo maldības prasījumu, ka lielā ES ESMU atspoguļojums var būt kādu laiku mazāks nekā pilnīgs. Lai reprezentētu Dievu pareizi, individuālai apziņai vajaga būt labai. Kādā vēstulē Kristīgās Zinātnes Baznīcai Mrs. Eddy paskaidro saprotāmi un dibināti atbildi uz šo jautājumu (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, lp. 165): "Kā viena mīlīga vesela rosīga daļa, labsirdība identificē cilvēku ar universālo labo. Tā var ikviens šis baznīcas loceklis pacelties pāri bieži atkārtotam jautājumam, as es esmu? līdz zinātniskai atkildei: Es esmu spējīgs pasniegt patiesibu, veselibu un laimi, un tā ir mana pestīšanas klints un manas eksistences pamats."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevnieciba (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nocturne

The camp fire had finally gone out. Our store of mountain legends was exhausted. And the rising full moon invited to fresh adventure.

Very well I understood that our party was to camp here for the night. To be sure, another mile of mountain remained, to be climbed in the morning. But suddenly I wanted to climb by moonlight at least to the final peak. Nor was I alone—some of the others would come with me.

So up we started. The steep trail resembled a rocky river bed. In small clearings the moon illuminated every detail of the path. But that only emphasized the darkness in the deeper forest. Invisible rocks, stumps, and gnarled roots, crossing the trail like serpents, made the experience exacting.

The trees were gradually shrinking. The moon, shining through, caused blotches of white light to stand out—white spots which assumed most fantastic shapes. White figures of light silently glided and danced around us. The blackness of the trees made the white of these dancers more intense. As we neared the tree line, the wind got stronger and louder.

Suddenly someone behind me started to talk in low tones. Up to this point, we had all climbed like mutes. I slowed down to hear better.

A thousand rocks!
And a thousand roots!
And a thousand fallen trees!

Up, up, over the hill,
Ask the moonlight men on the hill
To ask the bear
What he sees.

A thousand rocks!
And a thousand roots!
And a thousand fallen trees!

Trees were now much smaller; more light shone on our path—strange light which made all except the wind and my companions seem unreal.

Soon our boots clicked a metallic tattoo on the bare, rocky terrain above the tree line. The moon, right in front of us, was almost blinding. The light places were a very white gray, the shadows a deep black. Lights of distant towns twinkled up through the rocks from the flat valley carpeted below.

At last we stood in the shadow of the final peak. It might have been the shadow of the gray watch-tower of a medieval castle. We decided to scale its high, perpendicular walls. After a few minutes of cautious climbing, I stopped for breath on a small foothold and looked around. A cold northwester was pinning me to the side of the rock. The air was clear. The more distant stars were not outshone by the moon. A great mountain range could be clearly seen far in the north. The lakes in the valley looked like molten silver, dropped at random on the landscape. An occasional light from the wilderness west of me showed where a late camp fire was still burning. A sudden gust of wind brought me the many voiced moan of the forest—the moan of strong wind sweeping through the spruce of the gulf below. I asked myself: "Is this real?" The wind was real. The wind's voice seemed real enough, too. But was this castle tower real? Would a watchman on the battlement hurl me down again?

* * *

Before I expected it, I was at the top. The wind had changed to a gale. There was that moon again—the moon which had been hidden since I had started to scale the walls on the dark side. And here was a watchman—of stone.

Glad to be aware of nothing but a world of a thousand silver lakes, a thousand dark blue mountains, and a thousand rocky voices and the wind.

Cycle

Autumn shall burnish April's silver sheen,
And make a copper landscape out of green.
Winter shall cover summer's lavish gold
With diamonds that only frost can hold.
Spring shall restore her silver; autumn's blight
Shall be outwitted in a single night,
While summer's splendor shall retrieve her pledge
From winter's grasp, in every yellow hedge.

ELINOR LENNEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Develops A Steadier Pace In Quiet Trading

Losses Overcome and Some Advances Are Recorded in Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Financial market thermometers today registered "dullness and caution," but prices generally showed a tendency to improve in the afternoon despite the apparent indecision of traders regarding the Administration's gold control program.

Although the price of the yellow metal was moved up 22 cents an ounce to $31.76 by the R. F. C., foreign exchanges actually declined in terms of the dollar. This puzzling anomaly apparently left stocks and staples hanging on a doubtful ledge for a time, and the activity during the early hours was at a low point for the last several weeks. Wheat rallied later, however, and stocks firmed sympathetically. Bonds were mixed.

Advances of 1 to around 3 points were recorded in the late dealings. Trading, which was extremely dull earlier, increased moderately on the buying. Alcohols, metals and other industrial leaders moved to the fore.

National Distillers soared about 6 points while issues around 3 points higher included Case, United States Smelting, United States Industrial Alcohol and Cerro de Pasco.

American Telephone rose 2, and Steel was up a point.

Transfers approximated 1,050,000 shares.

Wall Street, although chiefly interested in the gold situation, as related to the wished-for uptrend in both commodity and equity prices, was scrutinizing the third quarter earnings statements of the large corporations. Many of the quarterly reports were viewed as highly cheerful, notwithstanding the intimations in some that fourth quarter results may not be quite so bright.

Retail Trade Better

The week-end trade reviews found a substantial upturn in retail distribution which was stimulated by cooler weather. Textile lines, it was said, were the most active. Dun & Bradstreet believed the industrial indices were somewhat more favorable, although "lacking sufficient uniformity to establish a definite trend." While there was a moderate increase in employment, the review added, general operating schedules "are expected to continue at a diminished date until labor disturbances will have been cleared up."

Some observers of the steel industry were predicting that the quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corp., out next Tuesday, will show considerable improvement over the 1932 period, but probably will reflect the declining demand through August and September. Opinions as to whether the corporation would again pay 50 cents on the cumulative preferred stock varied. Some estimators believed a balance would be shown which would more than take care of this payment.

Freight car loadings for the week ended Oct. 21 were off 13,576 from the total of the previous week, but the decline was no surprise to the financial district. At the asme time, the aggregate was 8497 ahead of the like 1932 period. The last week's loss was principally in coal shipments.

Bond Market Dull

In one of the dullest sessions in recent weeks the bond market today continued a drifting course without much semblance of a major trend.

U. S. Government issues were down a little, and some of the high-grade corporation loans moved in the same direction, but with volume so low as to give fluctuations little significance.

There were contrasting spots of heaviness and firmness in the secondary division. Declines were preponderant, but most of the losses were small. Some of the low-priced rails like Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s yielded a point or so. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, a gilt-edged rail, were equally heavy.

Minor gains were scored by some industrial and utility classifications, including American Smelting & Refining 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s and Consolidated Gas 5½s.

Trading was quieter in the foreign sector and price changes narrow. Italian 7s gave another display of strength, while French Government issues, the recent leaders, slipped into comparative obscurity. Argentine 6s, Norway 6s and Poland 7s rose fractionally.

Dividend Declarations

Sagamore Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24. This is the first dividend since one of $1 paid in May, 1932.

Charlton Mills declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23. This is the same as the dividend paid three months ago.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Ingersoll-Rand Company declared a dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 6. Similar Bulolo Gold Ddedging, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 60 cents on the common stock, payable in Canadian funds Dec. 4 to stock of record Nov. 9. Dividend payment to London and Australian stockholders will be made Dec. 15. Dividend payments to nonresidents of Canada will be subject to 6 per cent Dominion tax deduction.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Oct. 31. Six months ago the company announced that theerafter dividends would be paid semi-annually. Last quarterly distribution was 10 cents paid May 31, last.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with 60 cents previously.

Copper Demand Light

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP) — Domestic copper demand was light today, with metal available to the end of next March at 8¼ cents a pound, unchanged from yesterday. Producers were holding firm at 9 cents a pound delivered.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Oct. 27—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	2500	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	900	17¼	16½	17¼	17
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
19¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	900	103½	101¼	102¾	101½
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	18200	28	26¾	27½	27
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7⅜	7	7	7½
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	15	15	15	
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1800	135	131	134	131¾
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	16½	15⅛	16¼	15¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14	14	14	
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	44½	43¾	44½	44½
9⅛	⅝	..	Amal Leather	400	4½	4¼	4½	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	23½	23⅛	23⅛	22¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	800	12⅛	11⅞	12	12
99⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	36	36	36	34½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	10	9¼	10	9½
64	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	50½	49¾	50½	49¾
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	29½	28½	28½	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	97	97	97	97
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	2800	97⅞	89½	91⅝	90
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	22⅞	21½	22⅞	21½
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	300	45¼	45⅛	45¼	45⅝
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3900	53	50	51¾	50
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	8800	9½	8⅛	9¼	8⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	19	17	19	18
35⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 8	300	14½	14	14⅛	13⅞
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	10¾
21⅛	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	500	15¼	15	15¼	15
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
57½	13½	..	Am Hide &L pf	100	33	33	33	33½
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	8½	7½	8½	7
57¾	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	400	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	1	1	1	1
31¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	24	23¾	24	24
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	3600	19¼	18⅝	18¾	18½
30½	17	1½	Am News	140	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	8¼	7⅝	8¼	8⅛
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	19¼	19	19	19
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	16⅞	16	16	17¾
19⅛	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	4800	13	12½	13	12⅞
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	3500	16⅝	15¼	16⅜	15⅝
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37	37½	37½	36½
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	25600	43¾	41	43½	41⅝
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	89	89	89	89
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63½	63½	63½	62½
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	17¾	16½	17¾	16½
42⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	100	36	36	36	
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	54	52	54	52¾
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104	104	104	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9400	117	114¼	116¼	114¾
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	6¼	6¼	6	6¾
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	90	10¼	10	10¼	10
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2100	21	20⅜	20⅜	20¾
80	35	1	Am Wat 1pf	100	59	59	59	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	400	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	7	7	
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	22400	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	14
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	83	83	83	
7⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	100	5½	5½	5½	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	25	24	25	24⅝
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	500	4	3¾	4⅞	4
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1600	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	43½	40⅞	42½	40⅝
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2100	50½	48	50⅜	49¼
79⅞	50	3	Atchison pf	300	57	55⅛	57	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4200	29½	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝
37⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	25	25	25	24½
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1100	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	500	38	36½	37½	37
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	5900	8	7⅝	8	8¼
11⅜	5⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	3800	8	7½	8	7½
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3100	11	10⅝	10¾	10½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	31	31	31	31
37⅛	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	3300	23⅝	22¼	23¼	22⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	24½	23⅞	24½	24¼
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	98	98	98	
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	91	91	91	90⅞
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind oLan	300	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4200	13	12	12¾	12½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3600	30	27½	29¾	28½
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	51	50¾	50¾	
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	45⅞	43⅞	44¾	44¼
37⅜	18	1.68	Borden	2400	23⅝	22½	23¾	23⅛
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	600	15½	14½	15¼	14⅛
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1500	9	8½	9	8⅝
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	29½	28¼	29⅜	28½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	64	63	63½	63½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6⅝	6	6	
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2300	13½	13	13	13¼
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	
43¼	8½	..	Byers	500	23	22⅝	22¾	22
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	20¾	20½	20½	..
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5	4⅝	5	4¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	27¼	25½	26¾	25¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2000	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅜
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	300	27½	27	27½	26
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	6900	68⅝	64	67⅜	64⅝
78¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	130	68	67	68	69
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1900	20⅝	10¼	20½	19⅛
58⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	24100	45½	43⅛	45⅛	43⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	31	30	30	30
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8¼	8	8¼	8⅝
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	50	80	80	80	
44¾	5¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	8900	35¾	32¾	35	33
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	34¾	33	34	34
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	41	40	40½	40¼
7⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3400	8	7½	8	8
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RL&P 6%	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
19½	3½	..	CChi RI&P 7%	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	20	20	20	19⅞
10½	2	..	Childs Company	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	32500	42⅜	39⅞	41⅝	41
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
3⅝	⅛	..	City Stores	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	200	1	1	1	1⅛
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	50	7½	7½	7½	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	13½	13	13½	13⅜
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	18	17¼	18	17½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	5800	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	13⅛
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	300	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	52½
19	4	..	Comm Credit	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	14¾
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	34¾	34¼	34¾	34⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	28700	33⅞	31⅝	33¼	32⅛
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	29	28¼	28¼	28⅛
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1700	23¼	22¾	23	23
60	52	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	52	52	52	53
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅛
64⅛	39½	3	Consol Gas	17900	42	40½	41½	41⅜
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	1400	85	83	85	83
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	8700	12	11⅛	11¾	11⅝
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	200	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	7¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	10	9½	10	9¾
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	700	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	64½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	27½	25	26¾	25⅛
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6100	17⅝	17	17⅝	17⅛
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3500	79	76	78¼	77½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod-pf	10	138¼	138¼	138¼	
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	100	4	3¾	3¾	4
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	600	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27½
14¾	2¼	..	Crosely Radio	600	11	10¼	10⅞	10½
65	14¼	..	Crown Corp & S	300	33¼	30	33¼	31
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	500	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜
4⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Spg	600	4¼	4	4¼	4
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40	40½	39½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	17	16½	17	
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	42	42	42	43¾
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8500	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	11	11	11	..
			—D—					
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	5500	31¾	29¼	31	29¾
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛
93⅝	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	300	52	50	50¼	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3200	23⅝	22½	23	23
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	30	29½	30	30
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	25½	24⅝	25½	
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	10400	38⅛	37	37	37⅞
26⅞	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	400	20½	20	20⅜	20
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	600	13¾	13⅛	13½	13⅛
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8600	78¾	76⅞	78¼	77¼
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	74½	74½	74½	73
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	125⅞
16	3⅛	.20b	Eaton Mfg	500	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	300	20¼	20	20	20¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	15¼	13⅞	15	14
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	75	75	75	75
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6900	3¾	3⅜	3½	3½
15⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	6¼	5¾	6	6
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5¾	5¾	5⅜	5½
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	200	17	17	17	17¼
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Blg	400	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9⅜
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	1500	15¼	15	15⅛	14½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	3½	3⅜	3½	
11½	8	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	8½	8	8	9
			—F—					
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	27¾	25½	26½	25
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	4200	21⅜	19¾	21	20
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	53	51¼	53	53
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	3200	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	149½	149½	149½	149¼
47⅝	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	4500	45	43⅞	45	44⅞
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3	3	3	2⅝
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	8
85	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	400	66	65	65	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	700	30	29¼	30	29½
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	500	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	14
20⅞	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	700	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
10¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	900	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅜
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
46	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	16	16	16	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	16400	20¼	18½	19¾	19¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12	11⅞	12	12
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	35	34⅛	34⅛	34
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	2500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	64½	64	64½	64⅝
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	54600	28⅜	26⅞	28	27½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	87	87	87	87⅞
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
24	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
40½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	2000	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
4⅝	⅝	..	Gen Realty	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	13½	13½	13½	..
38½	9⅝	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	28½	26	26	
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	11¾	11	11½	11½
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
33	8½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	15½	15½	15½	
20	2¾	..	Glidden	700	16	15½	15¾	15¼
91½	48	7	Glidden pf	20	85	85	85	84
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	18	17¾	18	18
21½	3	..	Goodrich	5400	13⅞	12¼	13⅝	12½
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3600	32½	29⅞	31½	31
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1800	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	500	9⅝	8⅞	9½	9⅛
10⅜	3⅝	..	Grand Union	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
30⅝	11⅛	1	Granite City Stl	100	23½	23½	23½	22⅝
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	2400	19¾	18¼	19¾	18¾
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	900	10	9	9¾	9½
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	6400	37¾	36	37⅝	36¾
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	107½	107½	107½	107¾
4⅞	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
64	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	40	40	40	..
			—H—					
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
25½	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	400	14	14	14	
85⅞	65	4¶	Hazel Atlas	1500	77	74⅞	77	74⅞
3⅛	¾	..	Hayes Body	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	700	50	48	50	47¼
90	64⅝	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	200	86	86	86	86
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	300	5	4¾	5	4⅝
10½	2¼	..	Hollander	400	6⅝	5½	6⅝	
373	145	15¶	Homestake Min	700	370	360	360	371½
6⅝	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3	3	3	3
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	600	24	23	23¾	23¼
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	300	30⅛	29	30⅛	28½
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	500	10½	10	10½	10⅛
7¾	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	400	4	3¾	4	4
			—I—					
50¾	8⅛	..	Ill Central	3200	26½	24¾	25¾	24¾
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	2000	72¼	70¾	72¼	71
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	53	52⅞	53	52½
45⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	100	30	30	30	28
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	1000	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
11⅝	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	400	137¾	137	137	138
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	400	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	300	29½	27¾	29½	28½
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	6000	38¼	36¾	38	37
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	300	6	5⅞	6	6
22⅜	6¾	..	Int Nickel	9700	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19¼
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P C	400	10	9½	10	9¾
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
71⅞	24½	..	Int Silver pf	40	52	51½	52	52½
21¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	31700	13¼	12	12⅞	12⅛
8⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	4	4	4	4¼
40⅜	12	..	Int'sta DS pf	1000	21½	21½	21½	21½
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	28¾	27½	27½	27
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	4100	50½	47¼	49½	48
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	30	54	54	54	56
			—K—					
24⅞	6⅛	..	Kan C South	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
34⅛	12	..	Kan C South pf	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17
25	6	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	15	15	15	
8⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	3⅝	2¾	3	2¾
15⅜	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	1600	11	10⅞	11	11
28	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	12800	21¼	20	20⅝	20¼
25⅜	5⅞	..	Kimberly Clark	100	15	15	15	
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	1800	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
7⅜	1	..	Kresge Dept S	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
35⅜	14½	1	Groger Groc & B	400	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	20¾
			—L—					
10½	3	..	Lane Bryant	30	5	4⅝	5	4½
12⅜	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
27¾	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	600	14⅝	14	14½	14¼
79⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	65⅝	65	65⅝	65
22½	15⅛	..	Life Saver	400	18¼	17¾	18¼	17¾
37¾	4¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	3100	29⅝	28½	29⅝	28¾
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	800	25⅞	23¾	25⅛	24
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	2300	28⅞	27½	28⅞	28⅛
4¼	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	800	41½	39	41½	40
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	500	12	11	12	11
			—M—					
4⅞	⅝	..	McCrory Stores	1000	1⅛	1	1	1
47⅞	18	1⅝¶	McIntyre Porcu	21400	47¼	44½	46⅝	46⅛
95¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	300	78	76½	78	75
3⅜	¼	..	McLellan Stores	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
22⅛	2⅛	..	McLellan Sto pf	80	8¼	8¼	8¼	
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
65⅜	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	600	47⅜	46⅜	46⅝	47⅜
7	1⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
26¾	3	..	Mallinson pf	20	10	10	10	8
20	6	..	Man Elv mg	200	16½	15½	16¼	16
23	5½	..	Man Shirt	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	400	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6½
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	100	14	14	14	14
43¾	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1800	39⅜	38⅛	39⅝	38
33	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	1000	27	26½	27	27⅜
8½	1⅛	..	Maytag	600	4⅞	4	4⅝	4¼
15¼	3⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	800	12⅛	10	12	10
58	15	..	Maytag 1pf	30	55	50	53⅞	50
21	1	1	Mesta Mach	400	16½	16¼	16½	
72	55	..	Mex Petroleum	10	55	55	55	
9¾	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	300	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1000	12⅜	12	12⅜	12¼
17¾	3	..	Midland Steel	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
35	6	..	Min Moline pf	100	15	15	15	..
5⅜	½	..	Min SP & SSM	100	1½	1½	1½	
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	8¾	8	8¾	8
37¼	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	200	18¼	18	18	18½
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	6800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
15¼	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	5¼	5	5	5
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	13	13	13	13
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	65	64	65	65½
28⅞	8⅜	..	Montgom Ward	18400	19⅝	18¼	19⅜	18⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	1000	1	⅞	1	1
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	1800	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
36¾	7¾	..	Motor Products	200	24¼	23½	24¼	23⅞
10¾	½	..	Mullins Mfg	100	5	5	5	5¼
25	5	..	Mullins pf	10	13	13	13	11¼
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	200	5	4⅞	5	5
			—N—					
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	1400	19⅝	18½	19⅛	18½
7¾	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	200	4	4	4	4
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3000	44	42⅛	44	42¾
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1200	15⅝	14	15	15
25¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	12700	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
130	43¼	5	Nat Lead	200	128	128	128	127
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1700	11⅛	10⅝	11	10¾
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	700	38½	37	38	36½
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	200	12¾	12⅝	12¾	13¾
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	400	17	16¾	16⅞	17¼
58½	14	..	NY Cenrtal	18000	33⅛	30⅝	32¼	31½
27⅜	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	700	15½	15	15¼	15
34⅛	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	300	18¼	18	18¼	17
11⅞	3½	..	NY Dock	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
2¾	½	..	NY Investors	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	4000	16⅜	15½	16¼	15⅜
15	7⅝	..	NY One & W	400	9¼	9	9	9
22½	1¾	.40	NY Shipbldg	200	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
101⅞	80	6	NY Steam 6%	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
38⅞	17⅜	.50b	Noranda M	4000	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	33½
4⅞	½	..	Norfolk & South	700	1¼	1	1	1¼
177	111½	8	Norfolk & West	200	149	149	149	
87½	74	5	Norfolk & W pf	20	83	83	83	
36½	15¼	8%	North American	4000	17¾	17	17½	17⅝
46	32	3	North Amer pf	400	38	37	37	38
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	2000	5½	5¼	5½	5½
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	1200	20⅜	18⅞	20	19½
5⅞	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	4000	15	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
8¾	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	700	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
30¾	3¼	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
25¼	10½	.60	Otis Elevator	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
96¾	31½	*2¶	Owens Ill Glass	600	76	75	76	76
			—P—					
31⅞	18⅜	.150	Pacific Gas&El	400	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
43⅜	25	3	Pacific Lighting	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
111½	101½	6	Pacific T&T pf	100	108	108	108	
6⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
9½	3	.25d	Pac W Oil Corp	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
2½	⅛	..	Paramount Pub ctfs	6400	2½	1½	2	1⅝
36⅜	6	..	Park & Tilford	200	29¼	29	29	29
4¼	¾	..	Park Utah	700	3	2⅞	3	3
2½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅛	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	3000	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	18½
⅛	⅛	..	Peerless Motor rts	6000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
59¾	25½	2¶	Penick & Ford	400	55	54½	55	54
52⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	2000	42¾	42½	42¾	41¾
42¼	13¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	4700	27¼	25¾	26⅝	25¾
78	29	5	Peoples GasLt&C	700	29	28¼	28½	29½
15	4⅝	..	Petroleum	200	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
18⅞	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	4000	16	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
36	25	3	Phila Co 6%	100	28	28	28	..
10	5	..	Phila Rap Tr pf	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9½	2½	..	Phila G Reading	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
18¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	4700	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15½
10	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
26⅞	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	400	20½	20¼	20½	20½
68⅛	33⅜	2.57	Pirelli Co Italy	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
11¾	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	7¼	6½	7¼	7
64	15¾	..	Pitts United pf	60	38	38	38	38
17⅞	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	1700	14¾	13⅞	14¾	14⅛
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	60	21¾	19⅛	21⅛	19¼
47½	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	1400	40¾	39⅞	40	40½
106½	97	5	Procter & G pf	40	106½	106½	106½	106½
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
57¼	33¼	2.80	Public Service	700	38	37⅜	38	37¾
88½	66½	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	70	70	70	71
101⅜	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	87½	87½	87½	..
125	107	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	110	110	110	..
103½	89½	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	94	94	94	..
58⅛	8	3	Pullman	700	45½	44¾	45	..
15⅜	2½	..	Pure Oil	4000	12⅜	11⅜	12	12
25⅜	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	700	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
			—R—					
12¼		..	Radio Corp Amer	16200	7¾	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
40	13¼	..	Radio pf A	100	25	25	25	25
27	6½	..	Radio pf B	1200	16⅜	15½	16	15½
5¾	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
62½	23½	1	Reading	400	49¾	46	49⅝	48½
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
4½	¼	..	Reis & Co	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	10	11	11	11	12
11¼	2½	..	Remington Rand	1100	7	6⅝	7	7
6⅜	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	600	3⅛	3	3	3
23	4	..	Republic I & S	1900	13	12	12⅝	12¼
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	700	27	25¼	27	26
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
25⅜	24⅜	..	Roan Antelope CM	1400	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37⅜	17⅝	1.81	Royal Dutch	100	34	34	34	34¼
			—S—					
105	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	20	99	98½	98½	99
31¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1500	28¼	27¼	28¼	27½
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	400	2⅝	2¾	2¾	2⅞
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	3	3	3	3
44⅞	28	1.50	Scott Paper	20	40	40	40	40
3	¾	..	Seaboard Air L	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
43⅜	.15	.60	Seaboard Oil	2600	36½	33¾	35½	33¾
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	7200	39⅛	36⅞	38½	37¼
3⅝	½	..	Seneca Cop	300	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	400	4½	4	4	4¼
13¼	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	700	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
11⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	1600	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
31	4⅝	..	Simmons	1200	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	16⅞
12⅜	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	900	10⅞	10¼	10¾	10¾
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9¾	⅝	..	Snider Packing	500	5⅛	5	5	5
15½	6	..	Socony Vacuum	6700	12	11¼	11⅝	11¾
28	17¼	2	So Calif Edison	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
38⅜	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific N	5800	20¼	19	19⅞	19
48⅝	15⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	2400	42¾	39⅛	42⅜	39¼
36	4½	..	Southern Ry	5400	22¼	20⅜	21⅝	21
49	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	1400	24½	23	24	23½
61	25⅛	..	Spalding pf	50	36	35	35	
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
5½	½	..	Spear & Co	20	2	2	2	
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	3900	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
17¼	1	..	Spieg May Stern	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
37⅝	13¾	1	Stand Brands	9700	24	22⅞	23¾	23¼
124	120	7	Stand Brands pf	200	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	1800	9½	8⅞	9½	9½
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
61	7	6	Stand G&E 6%	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
66	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	300	33	33	33	33¼
2⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
44⅞	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	5900	40⅝	39⅝	40	40
102¾	92½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	101	101	101	
35	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	500	34	34	34	34¼
43⅞	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	10400	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	41¾
7¾	1½	..	Sterling pf	100	4	4	4	
11⅝	2¼	..	Stewart Warner	1600	6¼	6	6¼	5¾
19¼	5⅜	..	Stone & Webster	2100	8½	8¼	8⅛	8¼
8⅝	1½	..	Studebaker	800	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
22⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	400	11¼	11	11¼	11
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
			—T—					
16⅜	8⅛	1	Telautograph	100	12	12	12	
7¼	1⅝	..	Tennessee Corp	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30⅛	10¾	1	Texas Corp	5200	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	25⅛
41	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	6600	38¾	37¼	38	37
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
22½	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	400	10½	10½	10½	10
10½	1	..	Thermoid	900	6	5⅝	6	6
12½	2⅜	..	The Fair	100	6	6	6	6½
20¼	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	1600	12⅝	11¾	12¼	11¾
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	700	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
11¾	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	2200	10½	9⅞	10½	10
55	23½	..	Tide W Asso pf	400	54½	54	54½	54
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞
35½	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	1400	26⅝	25¼	26⅜	25½
9⅜	2⅝	..	Transamerica	1200	5⅞	5½	5¾	5⅝
17½	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	400	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	9¼
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	2200	5	4⅞	5	5
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅞
15	5⅞	..	Twin City RT pf	30	6½	6½	6½	6½
			—U—					
6¼	¾	..	Ulen & Co	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
39½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	400	25½	24	25½	25¾
105	76	7	Underwd pf	10	100	100	100	
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	800	44½	40½	44	41
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	2000	40⅞	39	40⅜	40¼
23⅝	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	500	19¾	19½	19½	19½
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	600	110	107	110	109
75½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	200	68	68	68	
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	7500	30	28	29½	28¾
68	51½	3	United A&T pf	300	65	64½	65	63
27⅝	13½	2	United Biscuit	200	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21
110	92	7	United Bisc pf	170	108	106	106	108
30⅝	10¼	..	United Carbon	300	26¼	25⅜	26	25⅝
14½	4⅞	.40	United Corp	5300	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	200	28¼	28⅛	28¼	27⅞
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	800	59½	58	59½	58¼
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	1200	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
100	85	5	United Gas I pf	100	86	86	86	85½
6	1⅝	..	US Distributing	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17⅞	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
84	36½	..	US & For S pf	100	63	63	63	
29⅝	7	..	US Freight	400	21¾	21½	21½	20½
53½	19	1	US Gypsum	300	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	4000	67	63¾	65¼	64¼
17¼	2⅜	..	US Leather	500	9½	9	9½	9½
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	200	16	15¼	16	15¼
78¼	30	..	US Leather ppf	400	76	75½	75½	..
22⅛	6	½	US Pipe & Fdry	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅞
14½	2½	..	US Realty	400	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅞
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	4000	16¼	14¾	16	15⅜
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	500	26	23¾	26	23¼
105⅝	13½	1¶	US Smelt R & M	4200	97¼	92	96¼	93½
67½	23⅝	..	US Steel	19500	41½	39¼	40⅝	40¼
[illegible]	53	2	US Steel pf	400	83	81½	82	82½
35	10	..	Univ Pictures pf	20	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
			—V—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	200	18½	18	18½	18
7⅝	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	40	47	43¼	46	47
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9½	1	..	Warner Bros A	1500	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
4⅞	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
22⅜	2½	..	Warren Bros	800	8⅛	7⅝	8	8
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	500	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	21½
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	88½	88½	88½	
11¾	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4¼	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	200	9	8¾	9	8⅞
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pacpf	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	4000	50⅞	47½	50	48½
35⅝	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	500	26	25	25½	25⅞
58¾	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	3000	35⅝	32¾	35	33½
96	80½	3½	Westing El pf	100	79	77	79	80
29	25½	2	White Rock	200	24	24	24	24
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	100	6	6	6	6½
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	400	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5⅛
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	500	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¼
72½	19	..	Wilson & C pf	200	40	40	40	40
50⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	1200	38¼	37	37½	37⅝
39⅞	8	..	Worthgton Pump	500	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
53¼	34½	3	Wrigley	300	53¼	53	53¼	53
			—Y—					
7⅝	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
42	18	..	Yellow Truck pf	10	27½	27½	27½	
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	1000	17⅞	16¼	17½	17¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations.

Railway Earnings

St. Paul

	1933	1932
September gross	$7,995,720	$8,490,291
Net op inc	960,277	1,470,477
9 months' gross	64,260,152	63,053,973
Net op inc	6,440,116	*2,396,614

Great Northern

	1933	1932
September gross	$7,239,787	$6,121,283
Net op inc	2,466,508	1,648,728
9 months' gross	45,082,229	39,699,501
Net op inc	7,888,378	*2,052,440

Chicago & North Western

	1933	1932
September gross	$7,111,648	$6,625,516
Net op inc	1,275,382	991,721
9 months' gross	54,976,502	54,607,791
Net op inc	4,243,525	194,743

Minneapolis & St. Louis

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$693,096	$798,215
Net oper inc	47,665	95,601
9 mos gross	5,687,337	5,811,091
Net oper inc	157,390	*460,556

*Deficit.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$2,516,431	$2,294,914
Bal for int	632,702	501,714
Fix int chgs	347,796	348,675
Adj bond int	56,573	56,573
Net increase	228,333	96,466
Nine mos' gross	18,356,297	19,999,810
Bal for int	1,442,052	2,383,893
Fix int chgs	3,130,375	3,138,285
Adj bond int	509,159	509,159
Net loss	2,197,482	1,263,549

Lackawanna

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$4,009,949	$3,874,822
Net oper income	558,131	481,733
Nine mos' gross	32,309,303	34,933,044
Net oper income	2,614,567	2,705,348

Virginia Railway

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$1,242,914	$1,036,443
Net oper income	608,791	426,985
Surp aft chgs	359,986	148,181
Nine mos' gross	10,034,878	9,371,074
Net oper income	4,474,607	3,583,266
Surp aft chgs	2,093,638	1,201,693

Alabama Great Southern

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$436,539	$358,755
Net oper income	100,992	36,192
Nine mos' gross	3,360,553	3,074,748
Net oper income	444,842	†286,186

†Deficit.

Wheeling & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$1,162,774	$795,191
Net oper income	274,155	183,827
Nine mos' gross	8,107,752	6,122,263
Net oper income	1,485,324	316,049

Chicago Great Western

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$1,363,990	$1,276,417
Net oper income	213,544	14,298
Nine mos' gross	10,796,853	11,332,253
Net oper income	693,250	350,251

Southern Railway

	1933	1932
Sept gross	$6,600,179	$6,385,103
Net oper income	1,472,762	957,106
Nine mos' gross	57,522,084	54,340,725
Net oper income	11,242,866	1,356,617

Pennsylvania R. R.

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$30,912,782	$26,972,153
Net oper inc	7,078,542	5,325,682
9 mos gross	242,460,202	250,620,812
Net oper inc	46,811,921	35,594,978

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$13,356,708	$10,050,961
Net oper inc	3,379,018	2,276,391
9 mos gross	97,592,905	94,519,333
Net oper inc	22,679,436	15,119,547

New York Central

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$26,615,050	$23,998,513
Net oper inc	4,358,929	3,437,974
9 mos gross	211,377,943	220,962,675
Net oper inc	25,785,796	13,359,142

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$363,641	$265,810
Net ry op income	58,711	*53,848
Surp aft chgs	3,331	*110,682
9 mos gross	4,295,070	4,691,748
Net ry op income	1,205,953	1,198,675
Surp aft chgs	645,309	627,245

*Deficit.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$1,468,946	$1,027,194
Net oper inc	335,435	149,023
9 mos gross	10,960,320	9,129,160
Net oper inc	2,340,076	1,047,102

Rock Island

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$5,669,104	$6,205,553
Net oper inc	298,211	848,062
9 mos gross	48,489,727	54,214,047
Net oper inc	2,435,394	3,212,635

Texas & Pacific

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$1,682,288	$1,743,738
Net oper inc	369,860	372,394
Surp aft chgs	52,087	52,063
9 mos gross	14,895,229	15,712,565
Net oper inc	2,523,488	2,306,595
Def aft chgs	401,465	557,633

Tennessee Central

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$183,922	$157,150
Net oper inc	39,196	18,994
9 mos gross	1,446,454	1,342,642
Net oper inc	216,042	109,958

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$1,157,640	$1,090,353
Net oper inc	103,532	1,160
9 mos gross	8,962,517	9,036,981
Net oper deficit	3,696	1,208,350

Atchison

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$10,704,549	$10,935,523
Net oper inc	2,055,075	1,889,195
9 mos gross	87,530,415	98,834,004
Net oper inc	7,948,739	10,551,648

Northern Pacific

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$5,100,885	$5,075,457
Net oper inc	1,535,380	1,196,890
9 mos gross	34,833,327	34,980,386
Net oper inc	3,007,991	*24,416

*Deficit.

Some Livestock Values Slump To Lowest of Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—The market in fed steers with weight continued under pressure at the Union Stockyards here this week, and values slumped 25-40 cents to new low levels of the season, and in many years, as a matter of fact. Heavy supplies of steers scaling over 1250 pounds quality and finish of which ruled the best of the year, made for a deprcssing trade. Kinds scaling 1000-1200 pounds lost mostly 25 cents, while weights below 1000 pounds held steady along with light heifer and mixed yearlings.

The market was more decidedly on a weight basis than any time previously this season. Long yearlings scored an extreme top of $6.50, but few sales were madc above $6, at the close. Medium weight beeves earned $6.25 early, and strictly choice 1344-pound averages had to go at $6.05 late. Most heavy steers sold at $4.75-$5.75. Yearling heifers topped at $6.50, selling rather freely at $5.75-$6.10.

Hogs continued downward the first two days of the week, but rallied at the close and carried a better undertone than any time in three weeks. Thursday's prices on weights below 200 pounds were steady to a dime lower than late last week, while heavier kinds sold steady to 25 cents higher, packing sows showing the full upturn. The late top was $4.60 with bulk desirable 200-270 pounds, $4.50 and $4.55; 290-300 pounds, $4-$4.50; 140-190 pounds, $4.25-$4.50; pigs $3.50-$4.25; packing sows $3.40-$3.80, smooth lightweights to $4, and big weights $3.40 downward. The spread in the price range was the narrowest of the season.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.85¼	.89¼	.85	.89⅛	+.03⅞
May	.88¼	.92⅛	.87¾	.91⅞	+.07⅛
July	.85¼	.89⅛	.84⅛	.89⅛	+.04⅜
Corn					
December	.47¼	.48⅜	.45¾	.48¾	+.01¼
May	.52¾	.54⅜	.52	.54¼	+.02⅝
July	.55¼	.56¼	.54	.56⅛	+.01¾
Oats					
December	.35¾	.37½	.35⅝	.37⅛	+.02
May	.38¼	.40⅜	.38⅛	.40	+.01⅜
July	.35⅝	.37¾	.35½	.37⅝	+.02¼
Lard					
December	5.40	5.40b	5.40b	5.40b	—.02

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
October	.64⅜	.63	.64⅛
December	.64¼	.63	.64
May	.69¼	.66⅞	.67⅞

Bank of France

PARIS, Oct. 27—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000,000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Oct 20 1933	Oct. 13 1933
Gold	81,786	82,000
Sight balances abroad	1,286	1,286
Neg bills bought abroad	1,100	1,115
Comm'l bills, France	2,878	2,864
Adv against securities	2,801	2,811
Neg bonds of skg fd	6,375	6,375
Circulation	80,938	81,668
Tot cred cur accts	21,709	21,294
Treasury	1,741	1,602
Sinking fund	2,253	2,167
Private	17,518	17,319
Total sight liabilities	102,648	102,962
Ratio	79.68%	79.64%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Philadelphia Electric Net

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 — Philadelphia Electric Company system reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 profit of $16,339,974 after charges but before dividends of subsidiaries compared with a profit of $16,522,492 a year before. Balance after preferred and other prior deductions was $14,545,006, compared with $14,570,911. Practically all the common is owned by United Gas Improvement Company.

Atlantic, Gulf Earnings

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies net for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $513,733 after depreciation, taxes, interest and rentals, equal after allowing for dividend requirements on 100,000 shares of 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred to $1.20 a share on 150,000 common shares, compared with a net loss of $1,000,972 in the eight months of 1932.

Standard Oil Salaries Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today reported that since adoption of the oil code its domestic subsidiaries had added 1250 employees, at an additional wage and salary cost of $1,333,000 annually.

Chicago Wheat Prices Rise in Late Dealings

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP) — Wheat made lively advances in price late today following reports that United States Government sponsored purchases of wheat had been resumed.

The reports of a renewal of Federal wheat activities were apparently due to buying of car lots of wheat in Chicago and St. Louis for the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. A further advance of the Washington gold price fell flat as grain market influence.

Wheat closed strong at nearly the day's top, 3⅝-3⅝ above yesterday's finish, corn ⅝-1½ up, oats 1¼-1½ advanced, and provisions at 2 cents to 12 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders rally in quiet trading.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments easy.

Curb: Firm; specialty issues strong.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; dollar recovers.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock and grain markets; trade and New Orleans buying.

Sugar: Firm; increased covering; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; reported government purchases.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady, best steers around $6.

Hogs: Steady, top $4.60.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was considerably less active today and profit-taking in several sections affected prices adversely. South African gold mining shares, transatlantic issues and Argentine rails declined. The market closed dull.

Paris: Formation of the new Cabinet failed to stimulate prices in an extremely quiet session of the Bourse. Depressed by unfavorable Wall Street advices, few issues escaped slight losses. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: The extremely quiet business done on the Boerse depressed prices. The closing was listless and weaker.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	9.54	9.72	9.54	9.64	+.06
January	9.60	9.79	9.60	9.72	+.06
March	9.75	9.94	9.75	9.85	+.13
May	9.89	10.08	9.89	9.98	+.06
July	10.01	10.19	10.01	10.11	+.08

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	9.52	9.69	9.49	9.61	+.07
January	9.59b	9.77	9.61	9.68b	+.04
March	9.73	9.92	9.73	9.85	+.07
May	9.89	10.05	9.89	10.00	+.08
July	10.00b	10.16	10.00	10.10b	+.05

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.32	5.37	5.32	5.36	+.02
March	5.33	5.36	5.32	5.37	+.04
May	5.34	5.38	5.34	5.38	+.04
July	5.35	5.39	5.35	5.39	+.03

Crosley Radio Earnings Up

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 — Crosley Radio Corporation reports for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $169,805 after royalties, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 31 cents a share on the 545,800 shares, compared with a net loss of $300,700 for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1932.

World Lead Output Rises

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—World lead production in September totaled 116,368 short tons compared with 98,988 in August and 99,686, in September, 1932, reports the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. September output in the United States was 28,021 tons compared with 18,611 in August.

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (AP) — The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company reports net operating profits of $188,728 for September and $900,120 for the nine months ended Sept. 30. Net profit for September, 1932, was $65,199 and for the corresponding nine-month period of last year the company reported a deficit of $181,036.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	100.00	101.00	+.50
January	101.30	101.20	+.10
March	101.30	101.40	+.10
May	101.30	101.60	+.30
July	101.30	101.80	+.50

Tone at close steady.

American Dollar Gains Ground In Foreign Markets

Closes $4.72¼ in London —French Franc Shows Firmer Trend

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Both the United States dollar and the French franc showed a firmer tendency today on the foreign exchange market.

The dollar improved two cents from the opening to close at $4.72¼ in relation to the pound in a quiet market with new developments lacking to supply a speculative zest.

The dollar closed yesterday at $4.75 in relation to the pound.

The franc, opened at 80.81 in relation to the pound and after going to 80.40, eased somewhat to close at 80.59, compared with last night's final figure of 80.78.

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—The American dollar rose seven centimes on a quiet market today, closing at 17.07 francs to the dollar (5.85 cents to the franc.)

Its opening quotation of 17 francs (5.88 cents to the franc) was the same as the closing yesterday.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—The American dollar rate was set today at 2.80 marks (35.71 cents to the mark) in comparison with yesterday's figure of 2.795 marks (35.77 cents.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 67.06 cents compared with 66.89 cents yesterday and 66.16 cents a month ago.

Maine Central Road Wipes Out Deficit

Maine Central Railroad reports for September a surplus after charges of $50,000, contrasted with a deficit after charges of $13,330 in in September, 1932. The road thus wiped out a deficit incurred in earlier months of the year, and for the nine months' period had a surplus after charges of $25,672, in contrast with a deficit after charges of $378,817 for the first nine months of 1932.

Operating revenues in September showed an increase of $97,361 over September, 1932. In spite of an increase of $53,985 in expenditures for maintenance, efficiencies of management resulted in an increase of $63,350 in net income after fixed charges.

Ratio of operating expenses to revenues was again reduced, being 70.05, compared with 75.43 in September, 1932.

Otis Elevator Loss In Nine Months $1,257,893

Otis Elevator Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, reports net loss of $1,257,893 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net income of $924,766, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to 31 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares of common, in the first nine months of 1932.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss was $230,157, compared with net loss of $419,019 in the preceding quarter and net income of $358,715, equal to 13 cents a common share, in the September quarter of 1932.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	38½c	38⅝c	38¼c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	⅞@1	1½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	1½
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	½@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ ⅝	⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@ ½	½@ ½	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	131s 2d	130s 9½d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 ⅛d	18 ⅛d	18 ⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	3	Prague	3½
San Francisco	3½	Rome	3½
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	7
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.71½	$4.74⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.71⅝	4.74½	4.8665
France—franc	.0586½	.0587	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2080	.2090	.139
Italy—lira	.07825	.0793	.0526
Germany—mark	.3572	.3585	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1675	.1700	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0467	.0469	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2160	.2180	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0204	.0204	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0085	.0086	.0120
Holland—florin	.6043	.6050	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2600	.2600	.1749
Norway—krone	.2368	.2380	.268
Poland—zloty	.1695	.1695	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0093	.0093	.0596
Spain—peseta	.1254	.1250	.193
Sweden—krona	.2432	.2450	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.2900	.2904	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0204	.0204	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3375	.3362½	*
Shanghai—dol	.3037½	.3025	*
India—rupee	.3545	.3570	.3650
Japan—yen	.2842	.2862½	.4985
Java—florin	.6070	.6080	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5550	.5587½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3550	.3842	.4244
Brazil—milreis	.0835	.0833	.1196
Chile—peso	.2050	.2050	.12166
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9812½	.9886	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2833	.2833	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Financial: News and Comment

Price of Gold Pushed Forward Another Notch

Quotation 22 Cents Above Thursday at $31.76 a Fine Ounce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The Administration pushed the price of gold up a sizable notch today, 22 cents over yesterday, to $31.76 a fine ounce, in steady pursuance of its price-raising motive.

Despite announcements that the aim was to keep just ahead of the London and world gold price, the American quotation is now a full 74 cents above the St. Swithin's Lane figure, which slightly receded over night. It seems evident, therefore, that the Administration not only desires to place a substantial margin between its own offered price and the European quotation, but is also aiming at its long-range objective of price-raising without reference to the world quotation on gold.

Gold Price Experiment

The internal theoretical gold value of the dollar, based on the difference between the R. F. C.'s offered price of $31.76 an ounce, and the statutory price of $20.67, thus today becomes 65.08 cents. It has dropped virtually a full cent in value in the last two days as a result of the new gold price.

Theoretically, under the gold-price experiment which the Administration is trying, this would mean that general commodity prices would have risen by 1 per cent. It should also mean that the foreign exchange value of the dollar has dropped to the same extent.

Actually neither result was produced within these 24 hours. Commodity prices receded slightly, under what the market described as profit-taking, while the European gold quotation of the dollar also improved ever so slightly to 66.63 cents, which is a cent and a half above the price set by the American Government by its bargain-sale offer of dollars.

Commodity Prices

That commodity prices receded slightly is not taken as a discouragement at the White House or among the currency experimentalists scattered in the Treasury, the agricultural administration, and elsewhere in government departments. The only way to round up the far-flung experts who devised the momentous plan now under trial—and who mostly come from Cornell University—is currently said in Washington to be to play "Far above Cayuga's waters," but when found and consulted, the Cornell experts indicate that they did not expect commodity prices to advance instantly—except as a result of psychological stimulus—and that the effect of a boost in gold prices upon commodity prices will be seen only over a protracted period.

Moreover, they express no surprise that the foreign value of the dollar has not sunk. They are confident that the Government's gold control means that the dollar is not at the mercy of foreign speculators, either to sink or to rise. They look forward to continuation of the experiment without trepidation.

Just "Acquire" Gold

Emergency regulations to carry out the currency test are broadening. Mints have been authorized to take the newly mined gold at its daily R. F. C.-Treasury quotation; R. F. C. is empowered to "acquire" the gold, not to "purchase" it; the Treasury must cease to act as agent for the export of gold; an issue of $50,000,000 in debentures has been approved to take care of the purchases.

The newly acquired gold is to be kept in Federal Reserve vaults until the R. F. C. is ready to trade in the yellow metal internationally. Meanwhile, old gold offered to the federal reserve banks is bought only at the former statutory price of $20.67 a fine ounce.

Drop in Chile Exports Of Machinery to Peru

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.) Oct. 27— The flourishing export trade of light castings and small machinery, from Chile to Peru, is being seriously threatened by Japanese competition, according to Señor Gruebler, official of the Libertad Foundry here, a large Swiss-Chilean engineering and metal works.

"Peru would seem to be a favorable market for Chilean metallurgical products," said Mr. Gruebler, "but unfortunately, we cannot compete there with the low prices of similar articles manufactured in Japanese work."

The depreciation of the yen and the low standard of living of Japanese workmen contribute to this state of affairs.

On the other hand, Chilean laminated steel is being sent to Peru by two other mets' works here with great success.

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Sharp Increase In Gold Production

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 27

AMERICAN gold production rose sharply in September, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

Output totaled 271,000 fine ounces, the largest in recent years, and compared with 181,000 in August, making an increase of 49.7 per cent. The total for September, 1932, was 246,000 ounces.

The rise placed the United States, for the month, in second place among the gold producing nations of the world, displacing Canada. South Africa comes first. Usually this country is third.

Commodity Prices Down to 70.4 In October 21 Week

The index number of wholesale commodity prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a continued weakening of prices during the week ended Oct. 21, and receded almost to the level of the week ended Sept. 16. The index number of the general level of wholesale commodity prices for the past week stood at 70.4 as compared with 71.7 for the week previous, showing a drop of 1 per cent. The index for the past week is about 19 per cent above the low point reached early in the year.

Continued sharp declines in the wholesale prices of farm products and manufactured foods and smaller decreases for other groups of commodities were responsible for the further drop in the general level of wholesale prices. Decreases in grains ranged from 2 per cent for corn to 22 per cent for oats. Wheat declined on the average of about 13 per cent during the week. Prices for beef cattle fell by 6 per cent and live hogs on the average dropped 12 per cent. The market price of cotton further receded by 1 per cent and fresh fruits decreased on the average of 4 to 5 per cent.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for each of the five weeks ended Oct. 21, 1933.

	Sep23	Sep30	Oct7	Oct14	Oct21
All commodities	71.5	71.1	71.3	71.1	70.4
Farm products	59.3	58.0	57.5	56.7	54.2
Foods	65.9	64.9	65.0	64.8	63.7
Hides & lthr prd	92.0	91.9	91.8	88.8	88.8
Textile products	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.2
Fuel & ltg mtrls	72.8	72.6	73.4	73.8	74.0
Mtls & met prd	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.3	82.0
Bldg materials	82.3	83.2	83.7	83.9	83.6
Chmcls and drgs	72.1	72.1	72.7	72.7	72.6
Housefrng goods	78.8	79.4	81.1	81.2	81.3
Miscellaneous	65.1	65.1	65.0	65.0	64.9

Possible Exchange Control Disturbs Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Wall Street is getting uneasy over the prospect of federal legislation to regulate stock exchanges.

The conference of Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, with President Roosevelt at the White House Thursday, although the subject of their discussion was not disclosed, caused not a few twinges of uneasiness in brokerage quarters, for Mr. Roosevelt is known to be preparing to ask Congress for legislation to bring the exchanges under government control.

Talk of "driving the business to Canada" is again heard in board rooms, but it is acknowledged the power of the Government to control foreign exchange transactions, which has actually been in use since the March banking holiday, might well tend to thwart a flight of the American security trading business across the border.

With the conviction definitely growing that the long-abhorred regulation is on the way, some commission houses are preparing to be ready to alter their organizations if it appears that the volume of trading is to be substantially reduced.

Some houses are understood to have refused to renew their leases, save with protecting clauses which will permit them to give up part of their office space on short notice.

Argentine Peso At Highest Since 1931

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 27 (AP)—The gold backing of the Argentine peso has increased 5 per cent since the first of the year, and at 48.66 per cent is now the highest since the the Provisional Government took office in 1931.

During the past fortnight the gold backing has increased 2.17 per cent, owing to the reduction of commercial documents in the Caja de Conversion, which handles the issuing 1931, the metallic reserve was drawn the nation, and since April 25, 1931, has taken on more of the aspects of a central bank through discounting commercial paper.

The Argentine financial position has improved considerably since the crisis of 1931, when gold was withdrawn in large volume to maintain foreign debt services. From close to $400,000,000 in gold in January of 1931, the metallic reserve was drawn down to less than $250,000,000 early in 1932. Since then, however, the gold position has been well maintained.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 1

Annuities Growth Is Explained By Insurance Expert

Some $200,000,000 Thus Invested in 1932—Advantages Enumerated

By John A. Stevenson

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia

Investment styles have changed during the last few years. People used to feel that they were putting themselves in the "maiden aunt" class when they limited their market operations to the so-called "blue chips," and insurance salesmen often had to do a good deal of explaining when they suggested that life insurance be included in a man's investment portfolio. Under present conditions, however, a good many people regard life insurance not only as their safest but as their most profitable investment, and it is no longer surprising to read articles in financial periodicals which point out the investment advantages that life insurance offers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John A. Stevenson

When a man buys an insurance policy he buys cash for future delivery either to himself or to someone else. He wants money for the future, and an insurance policy offers him an opportunity to buy either a cash sum or a life income on the installment plan.

Since the life insurance companies are restricted by state laws to gilt-edged investments, and since the large amount of money received enables a life insurance company to diversify its investments very widely, it is easy to see why the danger of eventual loss is reduced to a minimum when money is put into insurance.

Advantage of Annuities

The possibilities of profit through life insurance investments differ according to the type of contract selected. But suppose, for example, a man of 45 bought a $10,000 single premium 20-year endowment contract, in order to be sure of having $10,000 in cash delivered to him at an age when he might wish to retire. Using, for purposes of illustration, the figures of one mutual company, the premium, or amount to be invested, would be approximately $6500. In the fourth year, or any year thereafter, the guaranteed cash value would always be greater than the original investment, being about $6800 at the end of the fifth year, approximately $7700 at the end of the tenth year, increasing, of course, to $10,000 at the end of the twentieth year.

People whose object in buying the contracts of a life insurance company is to obtain immediate income rather than cash or income for the future, buy annuities rather than endowment contracts, of course.

When John Smith receives $10,000 cash from a 20-year endowment contract that he purchased at 45, he can, if he wishes, leave the money on deposit with the life insurance company. They will guarantee to pay him not less than 3 per cent or 3½ per cent interest on the $10,000, and, according to present interest scales, he would actually receive between 4 per cent and 5 per cent. Meanwhile, the company will hold his $10,000 intact to be paid at whatever time he stipulates.

Or, when he reaches 65, if he is interested merely in obtaining as large an income as possible for himself from the $10,000 he has received, rather than in having his principal held intact, the life insurance company will guarantee him a permanent income of over $1000 a year, or the equivalent of more than 10 per cent.

During years when most people's incomes have been steadily decreasing, the funds they have put into another type of life insurance investment—the annuity—have been rapidly increasing. The records of many life insurance companies show three and four times as much money invested in annuities during 1932 as was invested during the prosperous year of 1928, the total thus invested during 1932, according to the figures of the Unique Manuel Digest, being very close to $200,000,000.

Reasons for Growth

It is not difficult to trace the reasons for this phenomenal growth.

In the first place, the financial uncertainties of the past few years have made people realize the value of a permanent income that could be depended on, regardless of business conditions. Many people, too, in the second place, whose scale of living has been adjusted to a moderate income, have been faced with difficult problems through the passing of dividends and defaults in interest payments.

A third reason for the increased appreciation of the annuity investment lies in the fact that the insurance companies now offer various types of contracts to meet today's financial needs.

The largest amount of income for the investment made can be obtained under annuity contracts which guarantee an income only during the lifetime of one person. But when, for instance, a man wants the income guaranteed not only during his own lifetime but as long as either he or his wife is living, he can obtain this type of contract with a corresponding adjustment in the deposit. Or for a very small addition to the deposit a person would make for a guaranteed life income, he can have an annuity contract written in such a way that if the income received during his lifetime has not equaled the amount invested, the balance will be paid as he directs.

Lauds Working of Managed Currency System in Sweden

Swedish Baron Says It Has Flexibility Unobtainable Under Gold Standard—Will Coöperate With Others but Will Not Depreciate Exchange

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The managed currency system of Sweden, adopted in September, 1931, following abandonment of the gold standard, has been eminently successful in its aim of maintaining the domestic purchasing power of the currency, Baron Johan Liljencrants of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., declares in the forthcoming issue of "Trust Companies Magazine." Appraising the results of operation of the system, he finds that the steadiness of Swedish wholesale and retail price levels demonstrates that "managed currency by its very nature possesses a flexibility which cannot be obtained under the gold standard."

Originally aimed at avoiding inflation, Baron Liljencrants says, the policy was revised in May, 1932, with the new objectives being to prevent a fall and preferably to bring about a moderate rise in wholesale prices in order to stimulate business; to reduce exchange fluctuations without fixing the foreign value of the currency.

"While the aim of preventing a fall in the wholesale price level has been fairly successfully achieved, the policy so far has failed in bringing about a partial inflation of the wholesale prices," the Baron declares. "But no extraordinary measures have been taken to realize that aim. Swedish industrial production is less amenable to domestic policies than is that of nations with a predominantly domestic market. The Swedish industries producing chiefly for domestic consumption, show better sustained production and fuller employment than do the export industries. In its relation to industry, a managed currency policy naturally has its greatest effect in maintaining those industries which produce for the home market."

Crucial Test in 1932

The crucial test of Sweden's monetary policy, the Baron says, came with the Kreuger crisis in the spring of 1932. The fact that the domestic purchasing power of the krona was maintained in a period when distrust was rife, the confidence of foreign nations deeply disturbed, and an enormous volume of nominal domestic purchasing power wiped out, he feels, is a high tribute to the efficacy of the policy and the skill with which it was managed.

"As to the future conduct of monetary policy in Sweden, a committee of experts called by the Government," the Baron continues, "has expressed the opinion that the present aim at regulation of the domestic purchasing power of the currency should be continued, coupled with an adjustment of its foreign exchange value in conformity therewith.

"It is the decided view of the experts that Sweden should not embark upon a policy of depreciating the foreign exchange value of its currency, with a view to gaining advantages in foreign trade. Sweden, moreover, according to the experts, should coöperate in international movements for raising the world price levels, and if a stabilization of the principal exchange rates should be achieved in conjunction with an extended raising of the world price levels, Sweden should not hesitate to bind her exchange rates and thus to permit the foreign exchange value once more to become the norm for regulating her monetary system. In the absence of such international action, however, or if conditions should not permit her to participate therein, Sweden will more than likely continue to pursue her independent monetary policy."

Basis of Policy

In outlining the basis of the Swedish managed currency policy, the Baron says in part:

"Under proper management it provides a means of exchange more accurately attuned to real values and less subject to foreign influences, than a gold currency. One essential difference between the two is that the managed currency expresses the value of indispenable commodities or the domestic market, while gold currency expresses an arbitrary, artificial value on the international market of a metal which is practically valueless as an article of consumption.

"The Swedish managed currency is not 'just printed money,' for it is secured by assets of international value. According to Swedish law, the Bank of Sweden, which is responsible directly to the Parliament, is the sole bank of issue in the nation, and its right to issue bank notes is limited to a volume not exceeding twice its gold reserve, plus notes to a value of 250,000,000 kroner. In a national emergency it may receive the joint permission of king and parliament to issue additional currency to a value of 350,000,000 kroner.

"For any note issue above twice the amount of the gold reserve, the bank must hold supplementary cover, consisting of government securities, certain bonds listed on foreign exchanges, gold in transit or earmarked abroad, bills of exchange, net assets in foreign banks, or credits secured by the Government paper or bonds mentioned above. These provisions were not rendered inoperative when Sweden suspended gold payments; they still remain in force and apply to the managed currency.

"At no time under the present policy has the Bank of Sweden had recourse to the emergency provision for additional issue, and during this entire period has actually maintained a gold reserve in excess of the required currency cover."

News Notes—Canada

Employment — September shows the sixth consecutive monthly increase in industrial employment in Canada. Nearly 18,000 more people were employed in this month and the total reinstated since April is approximately 134,000. "September gains are particularly interesting," says H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, "because they show the largest advance reported at the beginning of October since the record was commenced by the bureau in 1921."

Carloadings — The rumbling of freight trains is growing louder throughout the Dominion. Carloadings in September were 202,459 compared with 185,555 in the preceding month. The week ended Oct. 20 showed the largest export clearances of wheat during the present crop year.

Exports—Notable is the fact that in only one month in the last three years, May, 1931, have Canada's exports of domestic products reached as large a money value as in September last, when they amounted to $57,784,000.

Silk—The growth of the silk goods industry in Canada has been nothing short of spectacular. During the last 16 years it has multiplied over eight times. During the last 10 years it has more than quadrupled, and in the last five years it has more than doubled. Last year showed an advance over 1931, and the latest employment reports indicate that activity is much higher this year than last. The chief sources of Canadian imports of real silk are the United States and Japan, and of artificial silk, the United Kingdom. The chief markets for Canadian silk exports are British South Africa, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Produce—The production of celery and lettuce on reclaimed marsh lands of the Holland River Valley has cut down the importation of American celery and lettuce to the "between seasons." Toronto is the chief market, and these products are kept in cold storage here and sold throughout the entire year with the exception of April, May and June. At present the 55 acres cultivated yield 30,000 crates of celery and lettuce a year. But this is just a beginning, says an official, as eventually 17,000 acres will be developed.

Machinery—It looks as if the women of Canada are making a stand for modern equipment in household duties. There has been a sharp increase of electric washing machines in place of the hand-worked variety. From 1927 to 1932 inclusive, electric machines were turned out in Canada at the rate of three to one of the other kind. There are 17 factories in Canada engaged in the industry, the value of their output in 1932 being $3,241,323.

Cattle—More than 100 carloads of Ontario cattle are to be shipped to the British market during this month. This activity is the result of the success of previous shipments and satisfactory prices. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, says, "Should cattle prices in Great Britain and the sterling exchange remain steady, prospects for similar if not heavier shipments are good. In this way the supposed beef surplus in Ontario will be reduced. A decrease of 60 per cent has been noted this year in feeder cattle taken back to Ontario food lots. For these reasons higher prices are looked for next year for choice beef animals."

Crops—Canada this year has had much smaller crops than usual of cereals and hay, due to hot, dry weather during much of the summer throughout the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, according to the Bank of Montreal. "Root crops generally, however, have been fair to good and there has been a fine crop of apples, with yields of other fruits mostly below average. The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 264,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1924. The wheat crop for all Canada is estimated at 282,771,000, as compared with 435,655,000 bushels last year.

Railroads—Leading railroad and airway executives and government officials hope soon to put into effect a coördinated system of air and rail transportation. Consequently, Canada and Newfoundland may obtain a place in the British Government's plans for an Empire air line.

Public Finance — The Canadian Chamber of Commerce is planning an intensive campaign in the direction of sound public finance, and business leaders across Canada are preparing to coöperate, declared Mr. W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, recently elected president of the Dominion organization, in an address here at the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade. Efforts toward balanced budgets in Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, are to be continued, as the realization of balanced budgets remains one of the chief objectives of the organization. Support of the local committees organized under boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout Canada will be enlisted. Other factors in the economic situation other than government costs were stressed at the recent gathering at Ottawa.

Threatens Suit Against Arkansas In Supreme Court

Notice Given by State of Pennsylvania as Bond Holder

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Notice was served yesterday by the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania on the Attorney-General of Arkansas of proceedings to be instituted in the United States Supreme Court requiring Arkansas to fulfill its obligations in respect of Pennsylvania's holdings of Arkansas state highway bonds. Hearings are scheduled for Nov. 6.

Pennsylvania holds $200,000 of Arkansas highway bonds, which were among the $146,000,000 obligations that the State sought through a legislative act early this year to refund through the issuance in exchange of twenty-five-year 3 per cent bonds.

There is precedent for such action.

In 1882 suits were filed against Louisiana by New Hampshire and New York (U. S. 108) on behalf of citizens of those States holding Louisiana defaulted bonds, the States mentioned taking temporary custody of the bonds in order to sue on them. As there was no outright assignment of the bonds by the holders to the plaintiff States, the United States Supreme Court maintained that the proposed suits were barred by the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution.

This amendment, introduced and passed in Congress in 1792, in protest against the indignity of a judgment rendered that year against the state of Georgia in the U. S. Supreme Court, in favor of a private creditor suing for non-payment of a debt (Chisholm v. Georgia 2 Dall. 419), reads as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

When, however, in 1904, South Dakota sued North Carolina on a donation of the latter's state bonds (issued in 1867 and matured in 1897) the United States Supreme Court held that the action was not prohibited by the Eleventh Amendment, there being a definite assignment of the bonds by the holders to the prosecuting state (192 U. S. 286). Judgment for principal and interest was rendered against the defendant commonwealth, and was duly satisfied that same year by North Carolina.

In 1914, again, Virginia obtained judgment in the United States Supreme Court against West Virginia, for her share of the old Virginia debt as adjudicated by the Supreme Court in 1892. In final satisfaction of this decision West Virginia issued new bonds to the bondholders in 1919.

Rise in Building Is Noted In First Half of October

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Building contracts for the first half of October in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains exceeded the comparable period of the previous year for the first time since the spring of 1930, according to L. Arthur Schnitman, chief statistician for F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The contracts compiled by Schnitman totaled $64,900,000 for the first half of October against $54,339,300 for the first half of October in 1932. Heretofore building contracts had been steadily declining since the spring of 1930. The figure also represented a good advance over the first half of September this year. During that time the contracts amounted to $55,271,600.

Mr. Schnitman announced that $45,902,600 of the October contracts represented work financed by public funds.

"This shows decided acceleration in the program of the public works administration," he said.

The Dodge corporation adds 12 per cent to its figures from the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains to arrive at an approximate total for the whole country.

San Francisco Has Big Shipping Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27—San Francisco is still the "golden" port of the West Coast, not merely in a scenic sense, but also from a business viewpoint.

Last year the golden gateway port made an outstanding record of shipping to the North Atlantic district some 106,000,000 pounds more in water-borne cargoes than in 1931.

Nearly all other Pacific Coast ports showed heavy losses in traffic to the East Coast, but San Francisco had 978,025 tons as against 924,732 in 1931, or 53,303 long tons gain.

This is remarkable when classed with Los Angeles, which had a loss of 519,837 tons in eastbound water freight. Portland, Ore., dropped 71,489 tons, Seattle went behind 270 tons, and Tacoma had 73,683 tons less.

These figures have just been made public in the annual report of the United States Shipping Board, on intercoastal traffic for 1932.

San Francisco's gains can be traced to an impetus in certain goods. For instance, New York took 46 tons of uncanned fish in 1931, but last year received about 5000 tons. A gain of 5000 tons in sugar to scattered North Atlantic ports was noted. Some 7000 tons of canned fruits also was extra last year, with half of that going to Boston and 2500 to Providence, R. I.

President's Mentor?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

George F. Warren

Warren Is Regarded As Inspiration Of New Money Policy

Prof. George F. Warren is professor of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell University. Sometime ago he wrote, in collaboration with his colleague, Prof. F. A. Pearson, a book called "Prices," which attracted considerable stir in academic circles. It impressed the "Brain Trust," so influential in promoting the New Deal under President Roosevelt's leadership, and they promptly enlisted the Cornell economist.

Professor Warren has since been coming and going between Cornell and Washington. His influence is freely traced in the President's adhesion to a monetary policy which, it is hoped, will make the dollar the servant of higher commodity prices and, after a certain height has been reached, of a stable commodity price level.

Says Pay Increase In Steel for Year Up by $100,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The pay roll increases for the steel industry under the requirements of the NRA code will exceed $100,000,000 a year, said Mr. E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in an interview yesterday, after making public the company's report for the third quarter, which revealed the best showing since the second quarter of 1931. Mr. Grace estimated that wages paid by the company will be enlarged by approximately $1,000,000 a month.

The quarterly report shows that the steel company came within $283,097 of getting out of the red, comparing with a loss in the second quarter of $3,312,846. The deficit for the third quarter in 1932 was about five and a half million dollars.

The value of orders on hand on Sept. 30 was $72,155,458 as compared with $42,647,681 at the end of the previous quarter and $23,598,882 on Sept. 30, 1932.

Operations averaged 40.8 per cent of capacity, during the third quarter as compared with 28.7 per cent during the previous quarter. However, current operations are at the rate of approximately 24 per cent of capacity.

Mr. Grace explained this sharp decrease in recent operations by declaring there had been "a gradual decline in demand for steel" and envisaged a lean period for the steel industry in th fourth quarter.

Mr. Grace revealed that no railroads had placed any orders with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for steel rails at the new rate of $37.75 a ton instead of the former price of $40.

Bennett Opposes Currency Inflation

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The need for confidence behind paper money and what he described as the international dangers of currency inflation were emphasized by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett in an address here yesterday.

Mr. Bennett said: "When you consider the position of Canada as a country borrowing in the markets of the world, a debtor to the extent of hundreds of millions, then you can see that maintenance of international credit depends upon the nation placing behind its paper promise something that inspires confidence in its power to redeem it to the letter of the contract.

"The essence of all money is that quality that causes a person to accept it without question as to its value, and passes it along to another person with that same confidence in its worth.

"If governments issue enormous quantities of these pieces of paper the value of its promise to pay goes down in proportion to the number put into circulation. When you come to consider this paper from the standpoint of other nations, you come to the real difficulties."

Talk Is Rife of No Sugar Crop for Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 27 (By U. P.)—With the date customarily set for the start of harvesting of Cuba's sugar crop only two months off, mill owners on the island are still dubious concerning the outlook for the 1933-34 production. Veteran sugar engineers declare that it is too early to venture an opinion as to whether or not there will be a 1933-34 sugar crop in Cuba.

In view of the agitated conditions prevailing in many sections of the island, all sorts of pessimistic predictions have been made both in Cuba and abroad as to the possibility of the crop being left in the fields without cutting.

Code Limitation Cuts Activity In Cotton Spinning

More Spindles in Place in September, but Fewer Are Operated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—A substantial decline in cotton spinning activity in the United States took place in September, according to a preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census. It gives 30,827,726 cotton spinning spindles in place on September 30, 1933, of which 26,002,148 were operated at sometime during the month, compared with 25,884,704 for August 26, 085,300 for July, 25,549,974 for June, 24,609,908 for May, 23,421,680 for April, and 23,035,106 for September, 1932.

The cotton code limits the hours of employment and of productive machinery. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during September, 1933, at 99.6 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 106.7 for August, 117.5 for July, 128.9 for June, 112.4 for May, 95.5 for April, and 94.6 for September, 1932. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 229.

The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average hours per spindle in place, by states, are shown in the following statement.

State	Spinning Spindles In Place Sept. 30	Spinning Spindles Active Dur. September
United States	30,827,726	26,002,148
Cot.-growing states	19,081,940	17,724,830
New England states	10,717,406	7,537,316
All other states	1,028,380	740,002
Alabama	1,872,252	1,665,800
Connecticut	963,496	766,170
Georgia	3,281,218	3,067,310
Maine	974,056	887,986
Massachusetts	5,794,228	3,901,806
Mississippi	219,988	168,292
New Hampshire	1,120,178	826,662
New York	548,892	298,538
North Carolina	6,137,364	5,648,540
Rhode Island	1,748,184	1,056,468
South Carolina	5,726,942	5,605,050
Tennessee	628,788	530,688
Texas	271,416	209,342
Virginia	645,752	634,414
All other states	894,972	715,082

State	Active Spindle Hours for September Total	Average Per Spindle in Place
United States	7,057,744,489	229
Cot.-growing states	5,250,796,417	275
New Eng. states	1,644,295,328	153
All other states	162,652,744	158
Alabama	476,778,452	255
Connecticut	156,329,432	162
Georgia	912,294,409	278
Maine	193,609,391	199
Massachusetts	850,191,295	147
Mississippi	53,184,400	242
New Hampshire	188,638,932	168
New York	60,398,358	110
North Carolina	1,603,298,460	261
Rhode Island	235,481,182	135
South Carolina	1,797,335,887	314
Tennessee	157,870,068	251
Texas	58,610,701	216
Virginia	152,038,978	235
All other states	161,684,544	181

Revenue Freight Loadings Decline During the Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 21 were 650,482 cars, a decrease of 13,576 from the preceding week but 8497 over last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Oct. 21 was 239,503 cars, a decrease of 7181 from the preceding week but 3185 over last year; less than carlot merchandise, 173,090, an increase of 1363 over the preceding week but 5333 below last year; grain and gran products, 28,496, decrease 259 and 4550; forest products, 24,117, a decrease of 630 below the preceding week but 5545 larger than the like week last year; ore, 26,815, a decrease of 4788 below the preceding week but 20,489 over last year and 9891 above 1931; coal, 128,317, decrease 822 and 12,426; coke, 6453, a decrease of 406 under the preceding week but 1622 above last year and 720 above 1931, and livestock, 23,691, decrease 853 and 35.

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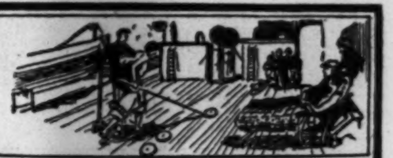

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Men Reaching For New Heights

* * *

Progress Made in Exploring the Stratosphere; Balloons, Planes and Rockets Brought to Service

* * *

The success attending efforts of three Soviet aeronauts to rise into the stratosphere in the army-sponsored balloon, Stratostat U. S. S. R., shows that an energetic questing interest in the upper realms of the air has developed in many parts of the world.

Another Russian balloon is being made ready under the auspices of the civilian air society, Osoaviakhim, in coöperation with the Leningrad Air Institute. It is understood that the gondola, rather than adhering to the spherical pattern used by Prof. Auguste Piccard and the Russian aeronauts, will be cylindrical. This form was deemed suitable for meeting the low pressures of extreme altitude. At the same time, it was much preferred to a sphere because of the greater comfort offered by its floor and wall lines.

The physicist, Dr. Bruno Rossi, has been reported as being in charge of a contemplated Italian ascent into the stratosphere. Three men are to go up in a balloon twice as large as Professor Piccard's.

Largest Balloon

In England the Short Brothers have been planning to build the largest balloon ever constructed—a distinction now held by the Osoaviakhim gas bag.

Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle of the United States Navy expects to make up for his unsuccess of last August by ascending soon in his newly-repaired balloon.

The Belgian, M. Max Cosyns, assistant to Professor Piccard on his second altitude venture, recently postponed for a year an ascent of his own.

Mr. Charles Kipfer, aide on the earlier Piccard flight, has envisioned ballooning to a height of about 20 miles. He believes this could be done with a gas bag containing many chambers with separate control valves workable from the gondola.

Airplanes as well as balloons are being prepared for invasion of the stratosphere. In France, the Farman factory, and in Germany the Junkers factory, actually have built special planes for the purpose. They have been test-flown and impending practical flights have been promised for some time.

There was talk in German aviation circles a year ago to the effect that this year would bring a flight by a "flying wing" stratosphere plane designed by Dr. E. Rumpler, designer of the war-time Taube.

In Belgium a special ship is being constructed secretly with the financial support of the National Fund for Scientific Research.

Rocket Planes

Rocket planes have drawn much speculative comment as being in theory much better adapted than motor-driven planes for attaining any very great altitude within the stratosphere. In the matter of practical demonstration, however, there appears to be but one promising achievement on record. This was the experiment of the late Reinhold Tiling in Germany two years ago. His five-foot model of a rocket plane, propelled by a liquid explosive, roared upward for a height of about six miles. As it reached the falling point, wings unfolded from its rocket-form fuselage, and it glided safely to the ground. But it is still too soon for men to intrust themselves to such a flying craft.

On paper, a plausible rocket plane is that designed by the American, Prof. Robert H. Goddard, dean of rocket experimenters. It is a monoplane equipped with twin turbine propellers in stream-lined housings. These would be actuated by the stream of propelling gas passing between them from the tail of the ship. Upon reaching rarefied air, however, the pilot would operate a device swinging them wide of each side of the blast, so as to stop them. The plane would then continue by direct rocket action, until a descend into denser air was in order.

The basic idea on which Professor Goddard designed his unique plane is that direct rocket action wastes energy in normal atmosphere and reaches its maximum efficiency in thin air. Hence, the use of auxiliary turbine action on approaching and quitting extreme altitude. In the estimation of Professor Goddard, this rocket and turbine power plant is much superior to a motor, which is at its best in normal atmosphere, and even with superchargers must be expected to have a speed limit in the stratosphere which could be vastly exceeded by rocket propulsion.

Six and One-Half Miles

Dr. Darwin O. Lyon of New York, in the Italian Alps in 1929, sent a rocket to a height of nearly 10 kilometers (about six and one-fifth miles). Scrapping the idea of airplane design, he believes that ultimately his type of rocket will be able to carry a man.

His device is a cone-nosed cylinder in three sections. The lower one starts the projectile and drops off, the second and largest section continues the flight and drops off when its propulsive contents have been used up. The third section automatically releases a parachute at the maximum altitude of the ascent and this takes in tow the nose of the rocket, which is a chamber containing recording meteorological instruments.

Dr. Lyon envisions building a rocket of similar design, but larger size, which would be able to accommodate a man in the hermetically sealed instrument chamber, and safely parachute him back to earth.

Solution of Problems

Many and varied purposes motivate the urge to reach great heights. The solution to perplexities, the confirmation or discrediting of hypotheses and theories, is sought in the upper air on the subjects of meteorology, physics, chemistry, radio, cosmic rays, the electron—and more. Certain possibilities are offered by the temperature, pressure, and constituency of the upper regions. There are further possibilities that various instruments, under those conditions, will function better than at moderate altitudes.

In recent generations, small balloons, little larger than children's toys and bearing recording instruments, have been set loose for meteorological studies. Eventually the gas bag expands until it bursts, the instruments are brought to earth by a parachute, and a reward paid for their return to the sender, as explained on a tag. In this way, meteorological data have been recorded at a height of 20 miles.

Cosmic ray material has been gathered by Professor Regener by a recording balloon which reached a height of 17 miles.

In view of the information gained from recording balloons at much greater height than men have yet risen, it would seem that the greatest value attributable to such ascensions as those of Professor Piccard and the Soviet trio is demonstration of the navigability of the upper air. That is, indeed, admitted by the Belgian.

L. H.

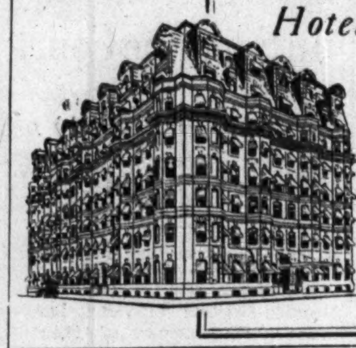
Oregon to Spend $350,000 On University Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new library building for the University of Oregon, to cost approximately $350,000, has been authorized by the state board of higher education. The building is considered sufficient to care for an enrollment of 4000 students.

The new building will be provided with stacks sufficient to care for the 248,000 volumes already in the library and for an increase of 12,000 books a year for some time. It will be the main library reservoir for the campuses of the University of Oregon at Eugene and Oregon State College at Corvallis.

Greater Boston



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Federal Fund For Olympic Teams Sought

Committee Plans to Lay Proposal Before James A. Farley Soon

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Elimination of the "hat-passing plan" of raising funds for United States Olympic teams by having the Federal Government finance them is the aim of athletes whose names are famous in the annals of the international games.

Headed by Lawson Robertson, veteran of seven Olympic games, four of them as coach, a committee plans to lay its proposal before Postmaster-General James A. Farley when he comes to Philadelphia soon for a scheduled address.

The committee was organized last night with Robertson as president. It was announced at the meeting that similar groups are being organized in other cities for the same purpose.

Olympic champions are among the officers of the Philadelphia committee, Jack Kelly, retired undefeated world's sculling titleholder and Olympic victor, being the vice-president. Ted Meredith, who won the 800-meter race in 1912 and formerly held the world's record for the quarter and half mile, was elected treasurer.

Jean Shiley, holder of the Olympic women's high jump title, is a member of the board of directors.

Yale Awards 27 Major Y's in Baseball, Rowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27—Of the 55 Yale athletes awarded athletic insignia, 27 were given major letters as members of the baseball and rowing squads.

Thirteen Y's went to baseball men, including the manager, and 14 majors to oarsmen, including the manager.

The awards:

Major Y, Baseball—W. H. Gengarelly '34, Glen Cove, N. Y.; R. P. Kimball '33, Littleton, Mass.; W. K. Browne '33, Bronxville, N. Y.; A. C. Fletcher '33, Newton, Mass.; P. C. Klein '35, Wyomissing, Penna.; S. A. McKenzie '35, Wakefield, Mass.; Capt.-Elect G. F. Parker Jr. '34, Hopedale, Mass.; R. B. Parker '33, Greenwich, Conn.; E. A. Wheeler '33, Boston; A. Y. Rogers '33, Madison, N. J.; C. P. Williamson '34, Glen Cove, N. Y.; P. L. Woodlock '35, Brookline, Mass., and Manager R. F. Wagner Jr. '33, Washington.

Major Y, Crew—D. S. Hamilton '33, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Zimmerman '33, Lancaster, Penna.; J. W. Standart '33, Grosse Pointe Village, Mich.; W. S. Garnsey 3d '33, Greeley, Colo.; R. M. Davis '33, Lexington, Mass.; John H. Jackson '34, New Haven; J. G. Urquhart '33, Chehalis, Wash.; H. P. Shepard '33, New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. S. Atwood '34, Springfield, Mass.; Fitzhugh Quarrier '35, Short Hills, N. J.; W. S. Kilbourne '35, New York; J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, Minneapolis; C. G. Meyer Jr. '33, Bayside, N. Y., and Manager M. H. Young '33, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Cleveland Club Drops Out of Hockey League

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Cleveland club of the International Hockey League last night dropped from the circuit, leaving Detroit, Windsor, London, Syracuse and Buffalo to compete for honors this year in a five-sided race.

The action followed an all-day session of league and club officials, at which Harry Holmes, manager of the Cleveland Indians, told a story of playing reverses and financial difficulties last season that resulted in the Cleveland franchise being declared inoperative, at least for the coming season. Holmes is owner of the franchise.

The league schedule will be revamped, but no change in the Nov. 9 opening date was made, and it was determined that each club will play 24 games at home and 24 away.

Canadiens Send for Fields

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens have sent out a call for Whitey Fields, who played last year for the Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League, to report here for a tryout at center. Fields is a big youngster, weighing 185 pounds. Manager Newsy Lalonde's wire for him to come is taken as a hint that the flying Frenchmen haven't found a competent third-string center among the candidates that already are here.

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Squash Tennis In Metropolitan Area Starts on Monday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The squash tennis season will get under way next Monday, though activity will be confined to the novice players who have never been ranked, officially called Class C, until after election day. Then the leading stars will inaugurate the team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association, and also the individual tourney called the fall scratch, at the Columbia University Club. From that date until the middle of March, the adherents of the hard pressure ball will be constantly engaged in team and individual play.

An important innovation has been made in the conduct of the Class C team matches, under which all 12 of the clubs represented will play their matches in New York, with the exception of those in which two of the three New Jersey clubs encounter each other. Bayside Tennis Club, the other out-of-town club, will play all its matches away from home, meeting the New Jersey clubs on neutral New York courts, while Essex Club of Newark, Short Hills Club, and Elizabeth Town & Country Club will also play their matches away, except when they meet each other. This obviates the necessity for Sunday matches, and long trips by the local clubs.

Seven teams, the same as last year, will compete in Class A, with the City Athletic Club replacing Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, with probably about the same team, as most of the Fraternity players are also members of the new club. Fraternity Club has dropped out of Classes B and C, and Montclair Athletic Club out of Class C. There will be a New Jersey Group in Class B, with Montclair Athletic Club added to the other three. The three classes will retain their dates of last season, Class A on Wednesday, Class B on Friday, and Class C on Monday. Class B New Jersey will play on Saturday. The complete schedule is as follows:

Oct. 30—Metropolitan Class C team matches start.

Nov. 8—Metropolitan Class A team matches start; 9—National Fall Scratch, at Columbia University Club; 17—Metropolitan Class B, New York Group, team matches start.

Dec. 4—Class C fall tournament, at New York Athletic Club; 7—Invitation Tournament, at Princeton Club; 9—Metropolitan Class B, New Jersey Group, team matches start.

Jan. 4—Clyde Martin Memorial Invitation, at Yale Club; 19—New Jersey Championship, at Short Hills Club; 29—Metropolitan Class C ends.

Feb. 3—Metropolitan Class B, New Jersey Group, ends; 5—National Veteran Championship, at Harvard Club; 8—National Class C championship, at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club; 9—Metropolitan Class B, New York Group, ends; —Metropolitan Class B playoff; 10—National Open Championship, at Shelton Club; 21—Metropolitan Class A ends; 23—National Class B Championship, at City Athletic Club.

March 1—National Amateur Championship, at Princeton Club.

Football Record Of 22 Years Is Broken

GREENCASTLE, Ind. (AP)—A football record of 22 years' standing was broken when George Lortz, DePauw University center, ran a blocked kick 99 yards for a touchdown against Ball State Teachers College the other day.

The record books show that the longest previous run for a touchdown from a blocked kick was 95 yards, made by S. B. White of Princeton in a game against Harvard in 1911.

Ball State, stopped on the three-yard line, ordered Ed Sutton back to try a drop kick. As the attempted kick was blocked, Lortz scooped up the ball and was headed for the opposite end of the field before the other players knew what was going on. He had such a lead when they got their bearings that he scored standing up. De Pauw won the game, 9 to 0.

Another Strong Mat Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Oct. 27—Indications are that Oklahoma A. and M. College will be just as strong in collegiate wrestling this season as it was last, when it captured the intercollegiate championship of the United States. Capt. Alan Kelly, 145 pounds; Ross Flood, 126 pounds, and Rex Perry, 118 pounds, all national titleholders in their class, are working out daily with a large, promising squad. Coach Ed Gallagher is installing a new style of wrestling this season that will make the team more entertaining to watch than in the more cautious amateur system.

N. H. Elects deMoulpied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 27—David Allen deMoulpied '33, captain of the 1931 Wildcat cross-country team, which won the New England title, is staging a comeback. Last night the University of New Hampshire harriers elected him captain of the 1933 team. He was forced out of track by a hip injury. This fall, however, the Manchester runner reported to Coach Paul Sweet, who allowed him to run. DeMoulpied made good headway, and now gives promise of placing high in the New England intercollegiate run this fall.

Boston Golfer Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 27—H. C. Buckminster of Boston won the Pinehurst Country Club summer golf championship here yesterday when he defeated Hubert McCaskill of Pinehurst in an 18-hole play-off for the title over No. 2 course, scoring a medal 71 to his opponent's 74. The net score for 72 holes was 275 for each.

Judgment Against Player

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice McDougall yesterday dismissed a suit for $658 brought against the Windsor team of the International Hockey League by J. Allan Huggins for alleged unpaid salary while he was in training with the Bulldogs. Justice McDougall ruled that Huggins was not entitled to pay while he was still on trial with the team for 19 days.

Beaver Girls Win, 7 to 0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The Beaver College (Jenkintown, Penna.) girls field hockey team defeated New York University's team, 7 to 0, yesterday at the Prospect Park field. It was Beaver's first victory in four starts and N. Y. U.'s first defeat. Six of the seven goals were scored in the first half. N. Y. U. played better in the second half and held the score down to one.

Football Too Costly

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Two Montana colleges abandoned intercollegiate football because of financial stringency. Billings Polytechnic Institute is not participating, while Carroll College, formerly Mount St. Charles at Helena, has withdrawn from all forms of intercollegiate sports.

McEvoy, Hornsby to Run Browns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27 (AP)—Affairs of the money-long last-place St. Louis Browns of the American League are to continue, at least temporarily, under the direction of L. C. McEvoy, vice-president, and Rogers Hornsby, newly acquired manager.

Triplett Wins Fast Race

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ernie Triplett recently won the 62½-mile feature automobile race at the Legion Ascot speedway, in a record time of 46m. 5 4-5s. He bettered the record by 16 4-5s.

Reformed Line At Penn State Is Big Problem

Radical Measures Taken by Coach Bob Higgins to Meet Majors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Oct. 27—The football team of Pennsylvania State College is now set for the big games to come, with a reformed line, following the set back by Muhlenberg, and an abundance of backfield players from the sophomore class to fill places and force the veterans to exert themselves to qualify even as substitutes.

It is in the line that the real problem arises, and radical measures have been taken by Robert A. (Bob) Higgins, the coach, to settle the question arising. As a result, practically a complete shift, involving the promotion of several players who were not even on the squad at the start of the practice, has been adopted, and when the team arrives to encounter Columbia at New York City tomorrow, there are any number of possibilities as to the starting line.

At center, C. Wilson Anderson '34, second-string center last year, was the first choice for the place, but has given place to a sophomore, James J. O'Hara, who has been on the scrubs in the early practice, while Robert E. Weber '35 is relegated to third place. Another pair of sophomores, Shafor Meeks, a newcomer two weeks ago, and William J. Miller are also available.

Sophomore at Guard

For right guard, another sophomore, David K. Sloan Jr. '36, has been shifted over from substitute tackle to fill the position of the veteran Anthony J. Bedoski '34, temporarily off the squad. On the left, another veteran, Harold R. Woolridge '34, a substitute last year, who reported for duty only last week, has replaced N. Parker Berry '34, a regular for the last two seasons, who was relegated to second position. Louis Kreizman '35, first-string right guard last year, is also a substitute, with a pair of sophomores, Stephen G. Cresswell and Henry Latorre, as well as John R. Longenecker '34, ready to fill in.

The return of Richard E. Woolbert '35 to the squad after the start of practice has helped greatly in solving the tackle position, as he was first-string right tackle last year, and with the left side well looked after by Clyde H. Cole '34, the starting places are now fixed. Earl B. Park '35 took the place at right at first, but is now a substitute for Cole at left. As a sophomore Francis K. Wismer, also a new addition to the squad following the start of college, is a fixture at second place on the right. Robert A. Flood '34, Frederick M. O'Neill '36, and John D. Stambaugh '36 also are likely to see service.

Captain at Left End

Capt. Thomas A. Slusser Jr. '34, for his third season is the left end, but a sophomore, Salvatore A. Orlando, has been jumped ahead from fifth place to the starting position at right end. This displaced Harold Rosenberg '34, who has moved over as relief man to Slusser, with another veteran, William B. McKee '35, pairing with him on the right. John N. Rathmell '35, a new recruit to football from Lacrosse, is third on the left, with Arthur G. Fry '36 on the right. George D. Douglas '36, at first second to Slusser, is now temporarily off the list, but may be back later in the season.

Frank O'Hora '36 is now the first choice for the shoes of Captain Collins of the 1932 team, who graduated, after being the mainstay at quarterback. He, like his brother, is a sophomore of great promise, and has displaced Albert P. Mikelonis '35, who had started in the position, having shifted from halfback, where he was in 1932. The regular freshman quarterback of last year, Richard H. Maurer '36 has been put in third position, behind O'Hora and Mikelonis.

Two of the other leading backs have managed to hold on to their positions over the reorganization, with Harry N. Sigel '35, who filled Mikelonis's place at left half the latter part of last season, and Merrill Morrison '35, second string last year, at right half. But the three veteran fullbacks of 1932, Harry M. Wantshouse '34, Leo N. Skemp Jr. '35, and James H. Boring '35, have all had to give place this week to another sophomore, William G. Cooper, promoted over all their heads to starting place against Lehigh.

Three more sophomores are now next in order for halfback positions, Ronald E. Knapp '36, substituting for Sigel, while Francis J. Andrews '36 and Robert F. Dyson Jr. '36, are next in order to Morrison. Andrew G. Korba '35, and two more newcomers, Harry B. Frazer '36 and John F. Kilfoil '36, are in reserve.

The balance of the schedule, calling as it does for three trips away against major opponents, will require all the reserve power of the squad to come through. Columbia will be met at New York tomorrow, and Syracuse the following week. The remaining home game, against Johns Hopkins, is set for Nov. 11, and the season will be concluded at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, against the University of Pennsylvania, on Nov. 18.

A Veteran End

The Christian Science Monitor

Thomas A. Slusser Jr. '34

Captain of Penn State Football.

Princeton Graduates Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27—John W. Van Ryn '28, Davis Cup player and former coholder of United States national and Wimbledon doubles titles, and Fitz-Eugene Dixon '09, former nonplaying captain of the Davis Cup team, defeated Capt. Hugh J. Lynch '34 and Ralph J. Minnich '36, university champion, on the Church courts here yesterday afternoon in an exhibition match. The first set played resulted in a 7—5 victory for the veterans, after trailing 5—4. A second set, with Frederick Whitman '36 substituting for Lynch, was also won by Van Ryn and Dixon, 8—6, in a closely contested match. William T. Tilden 3d '36 took Dixon's place in the third set, which was won by Minnich and Whitman, 6—4. Minnich's net play throughout was excellent.

English Diving Medal Winners

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual men's and women's competitions for the gold medals of the English Amateur Diving Association have this year been won by H. S. Dawswell, of the Amateur Swimming Club, and Miss N. Lang, Hammersmith S. C. Dawswell totaled 87 points, against the 84.5 obtained by R. E. Smith, Ealing Dean S. C. L. G. Marchant, a young member of the South London S. C., who won the men's gold medal last year, was third with 80.4 points. Miss Lang's aggregate of points was 72.3. Mrs. J. D. Merrifield took second place with 71.6 and Miss J. S. Parker, Blackpool, was third (70.3).

Patrick Visits Bruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 27—Players of the Boston Bruins and Bruin Cubs were given a talk following practice here yesterday by Frank Patrick, new managing director of the National Hockey League. Patrick took up the interpretation of the many playing rules. Following the talk, Manager Art Ross of the Bruins and Patrick held a lengthy conference at the Chateau Frontenac. Impressions gained here are that both Pinkie Davie and Joe Jerwa, Cub players last season, will start play with the Bruins this year.

Babe Siebert Unsigned

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (AP)—The New York Rangers have escaped serious trouble in their training so far except for the difficulty of Babe Siebert's holding out and the question of whether Frankie Boucher, veteran center, still is fast enough to keep up with the Cook brothers in the first-string line. Siebert has been working out regularly with the team, and Manager Lester Patrick said he is confident the dispute will be patched up before the season opens.

Simpson Pleased With Trio

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 27 (AP)—Bullet Joe Simpson, manager of the New York Americans, has devised a simple but effective system of keeping his various forward lines straight and of saving time in their hockey training sessions here. He has different colored sweaters for each line and when he wants to make a change he only has to shout "blues off, reds on." Simpson is quite pleased with the work of his young trio of Fred Hergert, Dave Shriner and L. Jackson. He says they ought to be regulars by the end of the season.

Eight Teams Still in Race

TORONTO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The field of the six-day bicycle race, now down to eight teams, today was closely bunched as the riders pedaled along toward the finish Saturday night. Piet van Kempen and Jules Audy were the nominal leaders with the most points, but were tied in mileage with Alfred Letourner and Henri Le Page. The partners of Torchy Peden and Ewald Wissel withdrew, and the two riders teamed up to form a new combination.

Springfield Hockey Out

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Hopes that this city might be represented with a team in the Canadian-American Hockey League faded out yesterday when word was received from Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas that he had decided not to back the project financially. This outcome was at once transmitted to Judge James E. Dooley, president of the league, in his office at Providence, R. I., by an official of the Springfield Ice Rink, Inc.

Hamilton Tigers Win

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Hamilton Tigers recently captured the Canadian lacrosse championship and the historic Mann Cup. The Tigers won the national crown in a five-game series here with the New Westminster Salmon Bellies, British Columbia champions. The coast team evened the series after dropping the first two games, but lost the deciding contest, 12 to 7.

Yale Football Chieftains Favorable Toward the Simplification of Rules

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP)—The chieftains of the Yale coaching staff placed themselves on record today as favoring a simplification of football rules and a return to the rules of a few years ago.

Head Coach Reginald D. Root and his line coach, Adam Walsh, stepped into the picture to take their part in the controversy over recent decisions—one of which affected their team in its victory last Saturday over Brown.

Said Root: "I'm in favor of any change in the rule back to where they were before they stopped a man from running with a fumble. That was the start of complicated rules, and now it's hard even for an official to understand."

Said Walsh: "Anything they can do to simplify the rules would be a help."

"But that can't be done," Root asserted. "Football is highly technical and therefore, it's hard to hope for any real simplification.

But any referee or official, realizing the technicalities of the thing, should be big enough to take time out, take a rule book out of his pocket, and make an accurate decision."

Pacing up and down a room in the Yale Athletic Association offices, Walsh was even more emphatic than his chief in his expression of desire for a return of the "old days."

"The offense is too limited by the new rules," he said. "It's too limited by what it can't do, whereas the defense is tremendously helped."

"But you shouldn't ask us anything the day before the Army game," he decided suddenly. "We may change our minds Monday."

Pony Polo Invades The Southeastern Section of Kansas

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Oct. 27 (AP)—Pony polo, an aristocrat in sports, is taking root on the Kansas prairies where a decade ago only a courageous handful played golf, derisively termed by the majority "cow pasture pool."

Farmers in the Wakarusa valley near the state capital at Topeka a couple of years ago organized to play polo. Before that only a few, outside of army officers at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, knew the significance of a chukker. But for rapid fire spreading of enthusiasm for the sport, one must look to southeastern Kansas.

Last summer Ed Hatcher, Independence's only traffic cop who is interested in horses, gathered together a few used mallets and balls and with his friends practiced in the evenings. A club was formed, a regular field obtained and stables built.

Coffeyville, chief rival of the Montgomery county seat town, organized a team this fall, challenged for a game and it ended in a tie. Parsons and Chanute have announced teams are in the formative stage. Enthusiasts are talking about buying genuine polo ponies and all necessary regalia.

British Athletes Not Going to Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain will not be represented in the 1934 European track and field championships, which the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation has sanctioned. The meet will be held in Italy.

The decision to abstain was reached at a meeting of the International Board, composed of delegates from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

It is the board's opinion that European championships are superfluous and that they are less beneficial to athletics than international team matches.

Britain has another definite reason for not wishing to participate in European championships next year, because the second Empire Games are to be held in London during August. The first of these festivals took place at Hamilton, (Ont.) Canada, in 1930, and it created so much enthusiasm that a regular cycle of such meetings was instituted. The 1934 games were to have been staged in South Africa, but difficulties arose and England has undertaken the promotion. The chief executives on the organizing body are Lord Derby, president; Sir James Leigh Wood, chairman, and E. J. Holt, treasurer.

Opening Dates In Can-Am League Out

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27 (AP)—Judge James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, today announced the opening dates of the circuit's 1933-34 schedule. The champion Boston Bruin Cubs will play the first game against the Quebec Beavers at Quebec, Friday, Nov. 10. The two teams will meet on the same ice again, Nov. 12.

New Haven's first home contest will be against the Providence Reds, Sunday, Nov. 12. The same teams will appear in Providence, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The Philadelphia Arrows will entertain the Bruin Cubs, Wednesday, Nov. 15, while Boston's initial home game will be with Providence at the Boston Garden, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The complete schedule for the five-club circuit is expected to be announced early next week.

CCC Camps Show Increase In Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Closing months of the summer proved the most effective period of the 23 camps of CCC men in Colorado's National Parks, reports compiled by the regional forester here indicate. Tangible results amounted to from 50 to 400 per cent more than the cumulative total for the preceding time in camp, it was announced.

The 2949 boys in Colorado camps constructed 43 miles of telephone lines, thinned over 10,000 acres of dense timber, constructed 115 miles of trails, worked in fighting forest fires and building control for such fires, worked on several important flood control projects, and did many other things of value to the region.

None of the work engaged in, say forest officers, was assigned merely to occupy the time of the boys or to make them seem busy. It was all directed to necessary improvement and protection projects, which for lack of time could not be undertaken by the regular forest force.

Excepting such camps as are in localities in which winter occupancy and outdoor work are feasible, the summer camps are now being evacuated. They are being reestablished at more congenial places for another six months' drive. Many of the boys, it is reported, are enrolling for the additional term.

Welland Refuses to Sign

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Cooney Weiland, great little center formerly with the Boston Bruins, has refused to sign the contract tendered by the local National Hockey League team, and has declined to attend further practices. He is the only holdout of the Ottawa Senator squad, although only five players have signed contracts—Bill Touhey, Frank Finnigan, Nick Wasnie, Albert Leduc and Perk Galbraith. Weiland, who came here last year from Boston in a trade that sent Joe Lamb to the Bruins, did not attend last night's practice. Club officials do not believe they will have difficulty in signing the former Owen Sound amateur, although Weiland has threatened to appeal to the league president, Frank Calder.

Matsuyama Wins Two

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Kinrey Matsuyama won the two blocks of the three-cushion billiard match which he played against Andrew Ponzi here yesterday. He took the first one, 40 to 25, in 48 innings, and the second, 40 to 30, in 50 innings.

Windsor Borrows Goalie

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League announced yesterday that they had borrowed Samuel Levine of Kansas City, American Hockey League club, to play in the Windsor nets until Nov. 25. If his work is satisfactory, Levine probably will remain at Windsor, it was said.

Oregon to Receive Grubstake Share From Gold Mines

Relief Stock Company Planned to Support Jobless Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—With the United States Treasury paying $31.75 an ounce for gold, $11.08 more than the statutory price which producers heretofore received, and with mining an industry which depends mainly on human toil, a coöperative plan for developing Oregon's latent gold mines is about to go into effect.

Col. Berto N. Lawson, chief of police of Portland, and associates, hope to start as soon as funds will permit a coöperative plan by which unemployed men may be instructed in prospecting, grub-staked, and sent into areas where minerals are known to exist. His co-workers are Mr. Robert Betts of Eugene, president of the Oregon mining congress and chairman of the Oregon mining board, established at the last session of the legislature, and Mr. H. H. Batchellor of Corvallis, dean of the school of mines at Oregon State College and authority on geology, metallurgy and mining engineering.

Without salaries or compensation, the trio of men hope to form an organization to carry on a state-wide development program with funds received from installment purchase of shares. The shares will be offered at a par value of $52 and at a rate of $1 each week. There will be no promotion stock except common shares and no salaries, fees or commissions.

Prospectors will agree to share equally with the shareholders in the event of discoveries or strikes. Money made available through subscription will be used in exploration and purchase of proven properties and in the development of them. Unemployment relief will be a major factor in all expenditures, Mr. Lawson has pointed out.

Experienced engineers are available to survey properties on a per diem basis of $5 a day. The organization, with this expert aid, intends to acquire workings and grounds where material returns are anticipated by unanimous agreement of the engineers and geological experts.

Lower Federal Tax Levies Upon Liquor Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 27—Differences in problems of the respective states proved too great here yesterday and Gov. Clyde L. Herring's midwest state liquor control conference came to an end after a day's session with no definite recommendations made as to uniformity of state laws in event of repeal of prohibition.

Fifteen delegates from five states attended the conference originally intended as a nine-state parley. Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska and Indiana were represented. A copy of Missouri's proposed liquor control bill was forwarded here but the State had no delegate present.

The general opinion of the conference was summed by Senator Harry W. Bolens of Wisconsin when he said: "The dry states are not going to be dictated to by the wet states and the wet states won't let the dry states tell them how they're going to govern the liquor problem within their own borders."

Chief among the suggestions adopted was one promising concerted action supporting the reduction of federal tax levies on liquor with a view toward lowering the cost to the consumer which, it was agreed, would go far toward eliminating the bootlegger. In addition to a telegraphic barrage planned to bring about the lower federal tax levies, legislatures of states meeting in the near future will also be asked to petition the United States Congress in behalf of lower taxes on liquor.

Gold Mining Towns Revived In Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont.—Seventy years ago pioneer prospectors, most of them Germans, found gold in Bear Gulch, 40 miles east of Missoula. Wealth came to many early miners as the surface wealth was gradually taken out. Mining booms followed in later years. The towns of Garnet and Coloma grew in the beautiful Blackfoot Valley.

For the past 15 years, however, Bear Gulch has been a matter of history. Garnet and Coloma were abandoned, ghost towns of the West, and in Bear Gulch the creek trickled down undisturbed except by occasional fishermen.

Today the situation has chaged entirely. Quietly Bear Gulch has come into its own. Garnet and Coloma are hustling mining communities once more. A hundred people now live in Garnet. A dozen families have taken up their homes in Coloma. Along the 12-mile stretch of Bear Gulch down to the Yellowstone trail, placer miners are hustling daily, pursuing wealth to be found along the creek. Larger mining and development operations are to be found further up Bear Gulch. Twelve cars of gold ore are being shipped from Bear Gulch monthly to the smelters at East Helena and Anaconda.

Hercules Powder Profit

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 — Hercules Powder Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $1,731,015 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred, to $2.02 a share on the 582,679 shares of common, excluding 23,585 shares held in the treasury, compared with $538,587, or $3.06 a share on 106,339 shares of 7 per cent preferred, in the first nine months of 1932.

College Football Results

McPherson 26, Bethel 0.
South Carolina 13, Citadel 0.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OFFICE SPACE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Office to share; very desirable corner office on second floor, about 12x20 ft., available; large windows, also use of 3 desks, large safe; will send photo on request. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE, The Christian Science Monitor, 723 Powers Bldg.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople; sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also De luxe 14 Box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices; excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern 6-room house, oil heater, steam, oak floors, half back stairs, side porch screened; 2-car garage, large lot, shade trees. S. A. KNAPP, Needham 0397-J (Mass.).

980 Webster St., Needham, Mass.
Completely reconditioned single, 7 rooms and garage, large lot, finished street; price $5500. Phone Bank, Needham 0111.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 75 Nottinghill Rd.—High location; wonderful view; modern apartments; reduced rentals; agent on premises. STA. 6796.

EAST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Attractive 4-room apartment, steady steam heat, quiet house; rent about $35, to be agreed upon; worth inspection. Som. 7298-R.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
Attractive 7-room upper apartment, modern conveniences, oil burner, garage; 2 minutes to station, stores, churches; rent reduced. New. No. 7304.

WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators. Refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe.
Desk service. Maid service if desired.
1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Also Adjoining — Facing Cambridge Common
MATHER COURT, CONCORD, and LEXINGTON HALLS
Tel. UNIversity 2263 or 3984

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive (121st St.)—An unusual opportunity to rent a most attractive 6-room apartment facing the park in a coöperative building at the astonishing low rental of $95 monthly; elevator and switchboard service.

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
TO LET—Large sunny house, in perfect order; good neighborhood; handy to churches, schools and cars; reasonable rent. Jam. 0726.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CEDARHURST, Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Gans, 491 Broadway—Cheerful surroundings; large, comfortable rooms, private baths; excellent table; timely rates.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

BOSTON, Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth St.—Pleasant front room, with piano if desired, near Copley Square; terms reasonable. Ken. 7407.

BOSTON — Comfortable rooms, reasonable rates; tray breakfast served if desired. MRS. DUNHAM, 131 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 5834.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Private bath and large, warm room, near University. Outlook on garden. Women only. Evenings Univ. 9104.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-G)—Immaculate, newly painted and redecorated rooms, all conveniences, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., West 119 (49 Claremont Ave.—Peaceful, overlooking Hudson; double-single; convenient; women preferred. University 4-6275. MRS. WAXHAM.

N. Y. C. (90th and B'way.)—Beautifully sunny, modern, well heated, immaculate single double, private bath, radio; $6, $10. Schuyler 4-9305.

N. Y. C., 604 West 112th (22)—Large, sunny, quiet room, every convenience, kitchen privileges; women only, $7.50. Cathedral 8-2121.

SALEM, MASS.—Three connecting rooms to let for light housekeeping; rent $5; lady desired; references requested. Phon 1047-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 6697.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

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A QUIET, attractive home for one desiring rest and study one hour from Boston; church in vicinity. Box 85, Humarock, Mass.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman as housekeeper in family of 3; should be good cook and understand care of small children. EDITH H. CHURCH, Route 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

British Waterways Outlook Is Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—The launching of a new type of modern river vessel by the Severn and Canal Carrying Company is considered here to herald a new era for British waterways.

The vessel, which is fitted with a Diesel engine of 120 brake horse power, has been built specially for the conveyance of gasoline between Avonmouth and Stourport, in the west of England, in connection with large oil depots on the banks of the river Severn.

It is said to be some time since canal users troubled to build so modern and original a boat. The bulkheads are electric arc welded, and the boat measures 89ft. by 19ft. 6in. with a draft of 7ft. 9in.

It has been suggested in recent years that inland water transport has no important place today beside the railroad, the automobile and the airplane. But the company con-

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT ALL AROUND, 35, neat, seeks position, preferably country; schooled auto mechanic, housework experience, shorthand, typing, accounting, languages; wages open to right employer. Write: EMMANUEL, 5 West 63rd St., New York City.

EMPLOYER leaving state would like to get position for expert chauffeur, young man, excellent character. Phone Univ. 8489 or apply Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE, willing to consider management, or rehabilitation of private interests for a few selected estates, families, or individuals; full or partial responsibility accepted; retainer fee, commission and expense allowance basis; highest references; bondable. Write to Box H-43, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GREENWICH, CONN. — Chauffeur, young, single, competent, American; will go anywhere; best of references; write stating particulars. Address 45 East Putnam Ave., Room 119.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMPANIST desires housekeeper-companion position with vocalist; Christian Scientists preferred; drives car; references exchanged. Box V-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARE of children by hour; also mending and care of business girl's wardrobe. Tel. University 4-3499 (New York City).

DIETITIAN with training and successful experience desires position in school, business or home; capable of taking full charge; references. Box W-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERT stenographer, legal and commercial experience, desires position in neighborhood 42nd Street. Write Box W-40, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER ASSISTANT, capable, had training in fine institution. Write Box W-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MAY I read to you, or relieve you of the kiddies? Services by the hour. MRS. H. GROPSTEIN, 125 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

REFINED companion; references; capable governess-tutor; experienced attendant. Write Box W-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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ESTABLISHED 1892 — R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder; plans and estimates furnished; jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

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NRA—Attractive statue to the retail merchants, sells $1.25, commission 40%. Write JOSEPH SOBEL, 24 East 21st St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur repairing and remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire Street, Boston. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2734.

SHOPPING SERVICE—FURS, etc.—May I help select your furs where quality, service, price are guaranteed? Comparison invited. MRS. JOHN BETHUNE, 61 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. Atwater 9-8700.

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LINA CASTI Late Prima Donna, Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. 60 W. 73rd. TR. 7-6700. New York City.

NATIVE Parisian will teach conversational French, private or class instruction. MME. JEANNE HARLOW, Watkins 9-7060, Carteret Hotel, New York City.

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Home studio in Jamaica Plain, Mass. Boston studio, Thursdays at 6 Newbury St. One day a week in Dedham and vicinity.
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VIOLIN AND CELLO INSTRUCTION
Also String Quartet and Trio. NEIDHARDT STUDIO, 11 W. 68th St., N. Y. C. Sus. 7-3884.

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Studio 78 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 9497.

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C. M. Lawson, Prop. Phone Malden 6727
Rates reasonable. General machine repairing, experimental work—Tools, jigs, fixtures, machine manufacturing.

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PLUMBING AND HEATING
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Repairs luggage to look like new.
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FOR SALE—Chauffeur's outfit consisting of suit, heavy overcoat and raincoat; slightly used. Call President 0522, Quincy, Mass.

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AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades; Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

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WILL invest in established wholesale or manufacturing business now on paying basis; location N. Y. C. Write Box M-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Let us show you the new models
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A Complete Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

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$2.98
Smart new felts and velvets.
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We Make Them
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Best of Home Cooked Food served in our restaurant or to take home.

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UNUSUAL VALUE 69c
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$11.95 - $16.50 - $18.50
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In Satin, Taffeta, Felts
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Are Now Ready . . $24.50
You are welcome to come and look.
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For the Entire Family
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An early selection is advisable while stocks are complete.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Scientific Care of the Scalp
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A quiet, restful, refined atmosphere
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Heavy Cream
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The smart things in Jewelry.
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Select your Christmas Cards early.

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Tel. Dedham 1765
Distributors for Gilbert & Barker Power and Range Burners, Kelvinators, Fuel and Range Oil. Colonial Esso Service. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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For Women, Men and Boys
Women's Plain and Striped Flannels, $2.98 to $5.98
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Buy for immediate wear and prepare for your gift lists for Christmas.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
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OUR FALL SHOES
Have Arrived
WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE
Walk-Over Shoe Store
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Stetson Hats Are Still
$5.00
After Nov. 1st, $6.50
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TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
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OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. President 9000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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Deliveries made in Merrymount, Wollaston, Squantum, Montclair, Milton

Pro. 0264
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President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
blue coal CLEERCOAL
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For delivery to your home
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Warm Underwear
WOMEN'S—MISSES'—BOYS
New Lines Just Arrived All Weights—Styles
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Free Delivery Service
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TAUNTON, MASS.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON
(Continued)

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PECAN NUGGETS (Rich, creamy caramel dipped in Semi-sweet Chocolate and Topped with Pecan Halves) . . Lb. 49c
ROASTED ALMOND ICE CREAM . . . Qt. 65c
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MEATS—GROCERIES—PprovisIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 241 LINCOLN ST.
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FREE DELIVERY

Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 247

OF Henry Smart (Note 42) it may be mentioned that he was a believer in good congregational singing, and liked unison. His hymn tunes are clear and fine, and his best work, such as his "Service in F," is of a high order. He was especially interested in organ building, and set up the organ in St. Andrews' Hall, Glasgow, after he had lost his sight. This tune was contributed to Psalms and Hymns for Divine Worship, 1867.

Thomas Hornblower Gill (1819-1906) was born near Birmingham, of a Presbyterian family, that had become Unitarians. Perhaps through his studies with Dr. Jeune, afterward Bishop of Peterborough, Gill's hereditary Unitarianism had been discarded, yet he was unable to enter Oxford, because in those days students were required to subscribe to the Articles of the English church.

Gill thus came to live a solitary life of theological study, which gives the key to his hymns. He shows the religious devoutness of his Puritan ancestry, the ethical earnestness of the Unitarians, and his own poetic gift. His solitary habit may be seen in the unconventionality of his style.

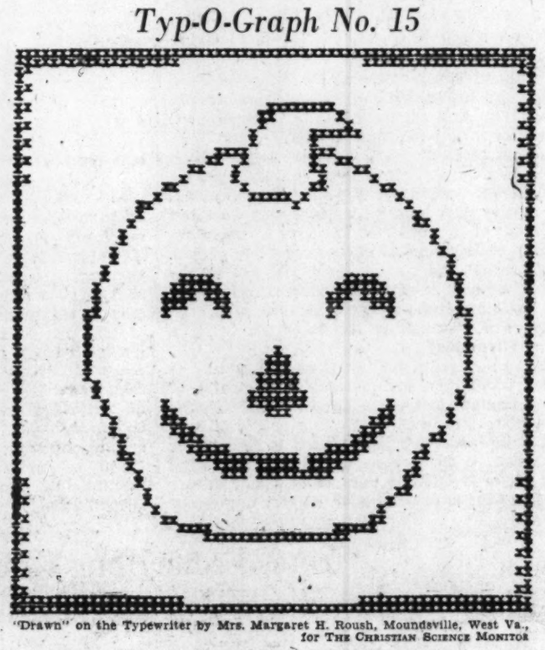
It was James Freeman Clarke, the great American Unitarian, who named Gill "a more intellectual Charles Wesley." His hymns have sweetness and a certain quaintness of phrase, and are mainly used by English Nonconformists. They first appeared in his "Golden Chain of Praise," 1869, and another volume of hymns was named "Luther's Birthday." So the glimpses we have of the experience of a poet like Gill again stress the wide scope of hymnody, which gathers thus into one volume the recorded faith, hope and love of so many earnest men and women, each worthy, whatever the creed, to be called, with Abraham, a friend of God.

No. 334

WILLIAM JONES (1726-1800) was educated at the historic Charterhouse School and at Oxford. He was made perpetual curate of Nayland, Suffolk, and was familiarly known as Jones of Nayland, a person of many accomplishments. He was knowledgeable in theology of the High Church type, in philosophy and in natural science, and was a musician of ability. His "Treatise on the Art of Music," was of value. In 1789, he published "Ten Church Pieces for the Organ," which included this tune; and he established "The British Critic."

The poem is one of Cowper's "Olney Hymns" (Note 313).

Typ-O-Graph No. 15



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Mrs. Margaret H. Roush, Moundsville, West Va., for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time you decide to turn a pumpkin into a jolly jack-o'-lantern, perhaps you had better send for a typist. Halloween, however, is just around the corner, so you might as well paste this in your window, and use the pumpkin for pie

Vocations

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shampoo Lady

Some little girls in our neighborhood watched me shampoo my little girl's hair by letting her lie on her back on my long kitchen drainboard, head over the sink (with one of my hands supporting it). No suds got in her eyes and the task was quickly finished. The little girls expressed a wish that I shampoo their hair, and with the consent of their mothers, I have continued to do so and I have worked up a good business. Mrs. A. L. J.

Selling Relish

A very delicious relish can be made out of ordinary vegetables, and I have proved that it can be readily sold at a profit. Almost everyone likes pepper relish; here is my successful recipe:

12 red peppers
12 dozen green peppers
2 heads cabbage
12 large tomatoes
12 onions
2 cups vinegar
2 cups sugar
3 tablespoons salt.

Chop peppers, onions, cabbage, tomatoes. Cover with boiling water and let stand for 5 minutes, then drain. Add vinegar, sugar and salt, and boil mixture 5 minutes, and seal. Mrs. R. T.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mavericks

Mavericks are unbranded cattle, the name being derived from Samuel Maverick, whose humane policy of not branding his cattle made him famous in the west.

Full Names

John Calvin Coolidge was the ex-President's full boyhood name. Wilson's was Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

"Cart Wheels"

More than 500,000,000 silver dollars are in circulation in the United States today.

Headlight Law

Right headlights must have a greenish cast, according to a statute now in effect in Argentina.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The only thing needed for international harmony is a little more practice in playing second fiddle.

Duluth News-Tribune: We hope that the old saying that "what goes up must come down" is true of taxes.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Position of relative and antecedent (Miss M. I. E.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

Solomon, son of David, who built the temple, was the wisest of kings.

We are thankful that the sentence involves Biblical characters about whom we know enough to enable us to state with conviction that the construction is incorrect. The relative (in this case "who") should refer to the nearest antecedent; and David did not build the temple.

The following are correct:

The son of David, Solomon, who built the temple, was the wisest of kings. (Correct, but jerky.)

Solomon, who was the son of David, and who built the temple, was the wisest of kings. (Note that the second relative is tied back to "Solomon.")

Solomon, son of David and builder of the temple, was the wisest of kings. (Perhaps the smoothest of the three.)

The following sentence, which is correct, may be compared with the original sentence submitted by the correspondent:

Solomon, son of David, who slew Goliath, was the wisest of kings.

Here the relative "who" refers properly to the nearest antecedent, "David."

Heifetz (Miss R. B.)—The Russian violinist pronounces his name *Hi'-fehtz* (long *i*, short *e*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

(Answers are names of different berries)

1. There's a berry which makes my pony's bed;
2. And another one which is green when red;
3. And there is one which rubs you all the wrong way;
4. And another which swims and quacks all day;
5. There's one you can play, to beguile your care;
6. And one a goods that the ladies wear;
7. There's a berry which seems to be much depressed;
8. And one is a bird with a speckled breast;
9. There's one we can see when the tide is low.
10. And the last you will be when you older grow.

[The answers appear elsewhere on this page.]

Riddle Answers

1. Strawberry.
2. Blackberry.
3. Raspberry.
4. Gooseberry.
5. Checkerberry.
6. Mulberry.
7. Blueberry.
8. Patridge-berry.
9. Barberry.
10. Elderberry.

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD more fun yesterday! Shirley took us into the Belgian Village at the fair. The streets were narrow, crooked and sloping. They were made of big cobblestones and we just couldn't walk straight. After we had tumbled around a bit, Shirley picked us up and carried us.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"We Didn't Even Need a Sail"

She stopped at a little house of stone and colored glass, to watch a man carving shoes out of wood with a little knife curved at the end. The shoes looked just like boats. A big one stood at the door of the place. We scrambled down and climbed into the shoe, and it held all three of us—Snicky, Sunny, Kim.

Shirley was so busy watching the shoe man that we decided to play. There was a stream close by with swans floating around in it. The water wasn't very clean and there was green stuff on the top, so we couldn't swim in it. But, there was the water, and there was the wooden shoe. We carried the shoe to the edge of the brook and pushed it in. Kim held fast to the toe so that it wouldn't get away from us—and it floated beautifully! In we climbed again and the current carried us off into the main stream. We didn't even need a sail. The swans twisted their necks around and looked at us, made a funny swishing noise, and then swam off as fast as they could go.

After a little while we came to a big stone bridge. Lots of people were on it—all looking at us and laughing. We waved to them and they just kept on laughing. Then we saw Shirley and the shoe man, and the man looked quite worried. "We must get them somehow before they fall out of the shoe into the water!" he shouted.

Shirley told him we could swim, but she explained to us afterward that she was worried about the shoe. Well, we hadn't thought about what might happen to the shoe—we hadn't even realized that it didn't belong to us. And although we tried to steer ourselves back to shore, the stream was too strong and we kept floating farther and farther away.

All at once we were right under the bridge—and it was as dark as dark could be. We wouldn't have liked it at all, but fortunately we could look ahead into the light. The shoe just stayed under the bridge, bumping, bumping against the side, and we just sat and waited. We watched the light and then we saw a great big guard, dressed in blue trousers and red jacket, climb into a rowboat and push off. As his boat was swept under the bridge by the stream, he stretched out one arm, scooped us up, shoe and all, and set us down on the little seat in front of him. The people all cheered and ran to the other side.

Another guard stood on the bank with a long pole with a hook on it. With this he caught the boat and pulled it to shore. He and the man in the boat made us promise solemnly not to do such a thing again, and then gave us back to Shirley. Guess she thought we shouldn't be running around loose, because she put the reins on us and we had to stay right with her for the rest of the day.

She wanted to pay the shoe man for the damage to the shoe, but he said, "Oh, that's all right! We Belgians wear them in the rain, and water doesn't hurt them at all. But I'll have to fasten it to my shop somehow, so that no other Teddy Bears can walk off with it!"

Snicky, Sunny and Kim.

[To Be Continued Next Tuesday]

Worth Knowing

WOMEN FIRST BEGAN WEARING HIGH HEELS DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH 1558-1603

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(The third of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The famous Franklin "Join or Die" snake cartoon was first printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette, published in Philadelphia. A snake divided into eight parts, each representing a colony, was coiled above the words, "Join or Die."

Colonial newspapers contained no editorials. Their influence on public opinion resulted largely from the letters contributed by clergymen, lawyers and statesmen.

Patriots like Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Otis and Josiah Quincy used the newspapers freely as a means of getting their ideas before the public.

The News-Letter, published by Richard Draper in Boston, was the only newspaper that remained in existence during the time that this city was occupied by the British.

Of the 37 newspapers published in the 11 colonies in 1775, only seven or eight supported the British side in the controversies that led to the Revolution.

Thomas Paine, born in England, author of "Age of Reason," was the most effective Revolutionary journalist. Abolition of slavery and independence for the colonies were advocated by him in newspaper articles under the pen name "Humanus." His "Common Sense" and "Crisis" articles did much to stimulate the demand for an open declaration of independence.

During the Revolution, James Rivington, an Englishman and a Loyalist editor in New York City, sought to cheer the British by publishing false reports of the capture and death of Washington, and the attempted assassination of Franklin.

The Revolutionary press contained much ridicule, satire, and bitter invective. Feeling ran high on both sides and much that was presented as news was rank falsehood.

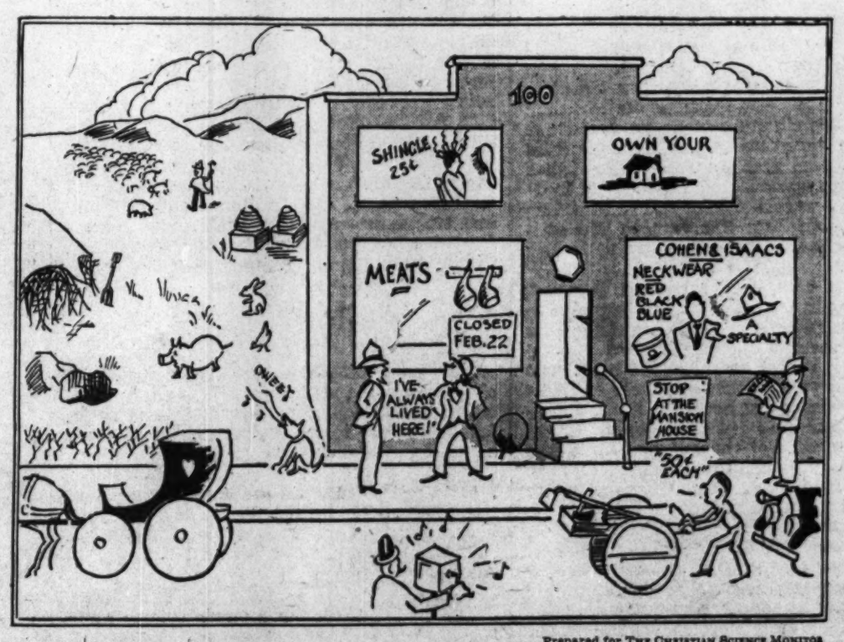
The famous "Stamp Act" of 1765 imposed a tax on newspapers of from a half-penny to a penny each, and on advertisemen , a tax of 2 shillings each. This tax was strongly opposed. Parliament repealed the obnoxious act in 1766.

Letter Puzzle Names

THE response to the Letter Puzzles has so far exceeded expectations that publication of the ever-increasing list of successful solvers is no longer practicable — the columns of names would crowd out other features.

The puzzles, of course, will be continued.

Letter Puzzle 'H'



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

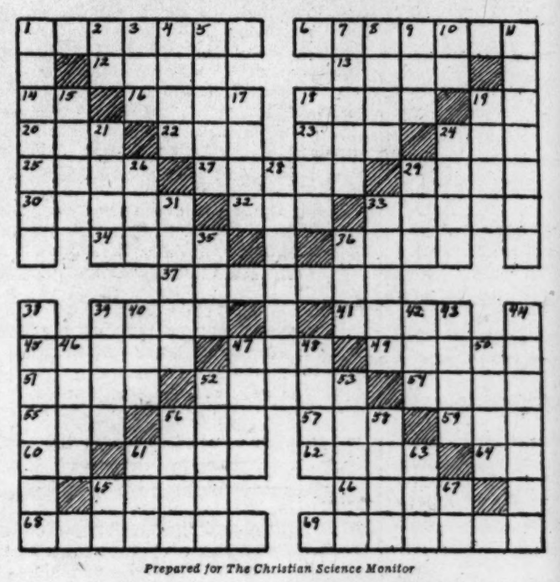
It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "H." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE first sure symptom of a mind in health,
Is rest of heart, and pleasure felt at home.
—YOUNG

International Cross-Word



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—European country.
6—One of the Hawaiian Islands.
12—An island of Dutch East Indies.
13—City in Indiana.
14—To (prefix).
16—City in Arizona.
18—County in Nevada.
19—State whose capital is Bismarck (ab.).
20—Nothing.
22—Largest country in Europe (ab.).
23—River in Scotland.
24—Hawaiian food.
25—River in England.
27—What sort of boundary separates Texas from Mexico?
29—Capital of Peru.
30—County in England.
33—People of every land breathe it.
35—Capital of Posnan Province, Poland.
34—One of the Great Lakes.
36—Abyssinian river.
37—City in Colorado.
39—Lake in Saskatchewan, Canada.
41—Siberian river.
45—More faithful.
47—Name of a bay in Japan.
49—Planet we inhabit.
51—English titled nobleman.
52—Capital of Japan.
54—Italian city.
55—River in England.
56—An evergreen tree.
57—Superlative ending.
59—River in France.
60—Lake in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
61—One of the Marianne Islands.
62—To mend.
64—River in Uruguay.
65—Island in the Cyclades group.
66—City in Germany.
68—City in Pennsylvania.
69—Another German city.

Down

1—City in southern Spain.
2—Method of transportation (ab.).
3—River in Ireland.
4—Siberian river.
5—Province of Belgium.
7—One who views with side glances.
8—What is the Great Bear in Mackenzie, Canada?
9—Province of Ecuador.
10—State north of Tennessee (ab.).
11—Indianapolis is capital of this State.
15—How many are known as the Great Lakes?
17—Largest continent.
18—River in Germany.
19—Alaskan city.
21—County in Oklahoma.
24—Italian city famed for leaning tower.
26—Negative connective.
28—Russian city.
29—One of the Natuna Islands.
31—River in Africa.
33—One to whom money is to be paid.
35—Before.
36—A middle Atlantic state of the U. S. (ab.).
38—Capital of Georgia.
39—River in France.
40—Sea between Egypt and Arabia.
42—To seize.
43—Lake in Asia.
44—Town in Indiana.
46—Cape of Mexico.
47—Midwestern state.
48—Observed narrowly.
50—Town in N. Y.
52—County in Idaho.
53—Seaport city of Japan.
56—County in California.
58—Town in Meath County, Ireland.
61—"River" in Spanish.
63—Lincoln is capital of this State (ab.).
65—Everest is highest one in the world (ab.).
67—French article.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

In Lighter Vein

Sensitive

She had tried on pair after pair and found some fault with them all. With a pair of conservative black calfskin oxfords on she viewed her trim feet in the mirror and sighed with disappointment.

"It's the heels," she said, "they're so flat and low. They make me look so sensible."

"But why should you mind, if you're really not?" comforted the perspiring salesman.

"But that's just it," complained the harassed lady. "You see, I am."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Chances

"Then you won't have a garden wedding?"

"No; I'll take no chances of having my wedding called on account of rain."

Hm-m!

Maiden aunt (in department store): "Now I—er—want a nice toy, please, suitable for a small boy whose father is very corpulent and unable to do any kneeling."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Preparedness

Shoe Shop Proprietor: "Here comes a couple of lady customers."

Assistant: "Shall I wait on them?"

Proprietor: "No, I'll wait on them. You get ready to stretch some shoes."

Humorist

Anxious Wife: "Arthur, come away from the edge of the ship. You're making it lean."

Speaking Geographically

"Are you Hungary?" inquired the waiter.

"Yes, Siam," replied the customer.

"Then I'll Russia to the table, and Fiji Turkey."

"Not necessary," retorted the customer. "Just Sweden my Java, Denmark my bill."

Not by Force

Jones: "My wife has gone to the West Indies for a vacation."

Brown: "Jamaica?"

Jones: "No; she wanted to go."—*Progressive Farmer.*

Relative Matter

Political Speaker: "I'm pleased to see such a dense crowd here tonight."

Voice from the audience: "Don't be too pleased. We aren't all dense."—*Progressive Farmer.*

Restaurants

BEVERLY, MASS.

The Old Standley House
122 STANDLEY ST., OFF ESSEX ST.
Luncheon, 11:30-2 . . . . . 75c-$1.00
Afternon Tea 50c
Supper . . . . . $1.00-$1.25
OPEN ALL YEAR Tel. Bev. 1804

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Blind Man Came Seeing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warren, Ohio

THE woman put down her book and answered the ring of the doorbell. A man stood there, offering her a card bearing the alphabet in Braille.

"Anything you may care to give for this," he said pleasantly, "from a penny to $1,000,000."

The woman extracted some small coins from her purse and placed them in his hand. "Just keep the card," she said.

The man spoke urgently. "Please, don't offer me charity!" Surprised, the woman accepted the card. "I'm sorry not to give more for this," she told him, about to close the door.

The man came nearer. "Perhaps your husband is not working?" he asked.

"Well—no," the woman admitted reluctantly.

The man quickly withdrew the coins from his pocket and held them out on the palm of his hand. "It isn't at all necessary for you to give me this," he explained. "The cards bring in enough each day—"

"But I want to!" the woman interrupted hastily. And then on an impulse, "I can tell you where you can find a wonderful book in Braille."

The man's smile flashed out at her. "I have already found it," he said.

The woman then inquired about how he had overcome his hardship. She wanted to know more about this joyous man.

"Well," he answered slowly, "you see, I was valet to a young Englishman. He was entering Oxford, but enlisted instead. And of course I went along. I came back like this—and he didn't come back at all. But now about that word 'handicap,'" the man went on. "You know, I never use it. When I stopped using my eyes, I began to think, instead. And soon, with God's help, I saw things I had never seen before."

"And here I thought you were blind!" the woman said softly.

"Well, not exactly," he said, smiling.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

OPEN SUNDAY
PARC VENDOME—344 W. 57 St.
12 noon to 8:30 p. m.
Betty Goulds
MIDDLETOWNE
150 East 48th St.
5:00 to 8:30 p. m.
75 and 95 Cents

Amusements

BOSTON

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28

Wilbur Mats. Tues., 2:30 Evgs. 8:30 Thurs., Sat. Hancock 0530
National Dramatic Players
Gladys George—Walter Gilbert
The Woman of Bronze
Mat. 25-35-50. Evg. 35-50-75 Plus Tax.

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EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Evs. (Ex. Sat.) $1 to $2.50. Wds. Thurs. & Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by
Arthur GUITERMAN and Lawrence LANGNER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

High Politics in Asia

AMERICAN recognition of Soviet Russia would have only domestic significance for thousands of Americans. They would view it only as facilitating another outlet for surplus farm products which clog President Roosevelt's path to a balanced home economy. But, to the world at large, the step would hold a vast significance. It would be one more element in the brew of high politics which is now filling all Asia.

The Asian scene is a vivid reminder of those Gargantuan struggles for power which dominated the eighteen-nineties. They were frankly balance-of-power politics. Britain and Russia were the protagonists. From the Persian Gulf to Manchuria, these two great powers sought either expansion or influence. Rudyard Kipling sang of Adamzad, the bear that walked like a man. Adamzad was Russia, lumbering first south, then east. Warm water was what he wanted, either in the Persian Gulf or the Sea of Japan, preferably both. It was a contest in which the combatants gradually divided the world of nations into rival schools.

Again those high politics are creeping over the face of Asia. Different times, different principals; but the same old game. Japan, formerly a valued aid of British expansionism, is this time one of these principals. She has absorbed Manchuria, but still has to extrude Russia from the Chinese Eastern Railway. Soviet Russia shares half title in this railroad with China. Japan covets it, and had made an offer for the Russian half which Moscow might have entertained gladly a year ago, even though its acceptance would have thrust her completely out of Manchuria, and left her Siberian littoral out on a limb.

New developments, new attitudes. An excellent wheat harvest has given the Kremlin new courage. Maxim Litvinoff, aided by the travail of European politics, has made Soviet Russia fresh friends, now to be joined, according to Moscow, by Washington.

The stiffening of the Russian front against Japan fills the world with forebodings. Not so much for what it signifies in the relation of these two great powers, but for what it means in world politics. The situation is becoming a kind of vortex, drawing nations inexorably into it.

Britain, so steady a friend to Japan during the Manchurian trouble, is irked by the Island Empire in competition for the world's import trade in cotton textiles. A correspondent the other day said that on this account alone the British would not take a Russo-Japanese clash amiss.

France is at the crossroads. Anxious to cultivate the Kremlin as a counterweight to Berlin, she is far from anxious to upset Japan. With Japanese navalism supreme in Asiatic waters, France must ponder the future of Indo-China, and will think about that possession increasingly under her newest Premier, Albert Sarraut, a former Governor-General. She has been going to great pains to remove any suspicion lingering in Tokyo over the Herriot mission to Moscow. Financiers from Paris are alternately reported to be ready to lend money to Manchoukuo and to assist Japan in exploiting what may yet be a new Klondike in northern Manchuria.

Where does the United States figure in this line-up? Moscow says as a stabilizing force, meaning, of course, as a kind of moral backer of Russia against Japan. It is to be hoped that M. Litvinoff will be given to understand plainly that no such rôle will be played by Washington. In any coöperation for the furtherance of peace and good will, the United States should be well in the van. But to play a part in the kind of high politics which President Wilson, on arriving in Europe after the war, said had "gone forever"—that is a totally different matter. The United States has a problem with Japan, but it will not be composed by encouraging the Kremlin to believe, as it has sedulously wished to believe, that the United States would be the other half of a pair of nutcrackers in which to prison Japan. High politics on this order will bring civilization to the rocks if it gathers too many recruits.

America the Cradle of Culture?

FROM two German scholars—notwithstanding the exaltation of Aryanism in their homeland—comes the surprising announcement that neither Aryans nor Nordics were initially responsible for the refinements in living, manners, knowledge and the arts, which in sum are called civilization. After careful and complicated studies, Dr. Robert Henseling, German astronomer, and Prof. Hans Ludendorff, brother of the German war-time chief of staff, assert that the Mayan was the earliest of all civilizations.

They studied Maya inscriptions found on temple walls, altars and stelæ, and relying on the commonly accepted premise that the Mayas had a knowledge of astronomy equal if not superior to that of any Old World peoples, they have decided that Maya chronology goes back to 8498 B. C. In fact, they say it goes back to June 2 of that year! Ergo, says Dr. Hanseling, "all the higher civilizations of the Eurasian-African region, including ancient China, were but colonies of a primary culture whose home was wholly or partly on American soil."

It was, however, only a year ago that another German scientist, Prof. Rudolph Muller, asked the stimulating question as to whether Tiahuanaco, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia, were not the oldest city in the world. According to his studies, the civilization of which Tiahuanaco was merely an expression went back 10,000 to 14,000 years! In any event, these researchers agree that the world's oldest civilization was in America.

If these "facts" deduced by astronomers can be sustained, ethnologists, anthropologists, historians, archæologists, philologists and a host of others in many scholarly fields will have to revise their notions and preconceptions. Mr. Wells's "Outline of History" will be simply a short treatise on almost contemporary life because conventional "ancient" history will become "medieval," "medieval" become "modern," and that which we have considered "modern" must be considered henceforth as merely the happenings of a yesterday afternoon.

Nor is there any cause for dismay, because, according to Dr. H. J. Spinden, an American authority on the subject, the Mayas "produced one of the few really great and coherent expressions of beauty so far given to the world, and their influence in America was historically as important as was that of the Greeks in Europe." An unknown poet little knew how true were his words:

> World wrongly called the new; This clime was old
> When first the Spaniard came, in search of gold . . .
> Cities arose, ruled, dwindled to decay,
> Empires were formed, then darkly swept away. . . .

Greater Volume for Volumes

GAYLY colored "jackets," regarded for years as a desirable device for spurring the sale of books, is now recommended to stimulate their borrowing. Members of the American Library Association, at their convention in Chicago, were advised that paucity of patronage can be overcome by acquiring a "snappier-looking librarian." The speaker who offered this advice has no financial interest in the purveying of wearing apparel, accessories, beautifiers or other articles which might be convenient in achieving the desired "snappy" appearance. He is a library expert in one of the larger cities, hence his motive in offering the suggestion is one of utmost altruism.

But he does not tell how one goes about bringing this "snappy" librarian to the attention of the nonreader. She is visible during her working day only to those who penetrate her domain, and none enter there save for the purpose of borrowing books. Perhaps the originator of the idea takes for granted a certain coöperation on the part of those who already are patrons. Still, it is rather improbable that the serious borrower, taking account of new raiment behind the desk, will seek out unbookish friends to inform them that the librarian is wearing a fetching little Chanel in jet on jersey with pailette collar and cuffs; or that these friends, having been so informed, will proceed to the library and, borrowing books to the end that they may view the new creation, become regular patrons.

A practical suggestion, yet most impractical because it would not be countenanced, is for the librarian to take her post in front, convenient to the entrance, and by augmenting her variegated "jacket" with a multi-adjectived oral "blurb" stimulate the flow of borrowers.

It will be interesting to observe how the ever-resourceful librarians put into practice the idea advanced to them at Chicago. Other of their convention reports indicate that they will be too busy to experiment with it soon because of the increasing book wants of those thousands who, as a result of the National Recovery Act, will have added leisure for reading.

Inventive Genius Challenged

FEW laymen appreciate the progress made by invention during the last five years. It has been said on good authority that nearly 50 per cent of the United States's productive machinery has become obsolete in that short period, judged from the standpoint of efficient service under the latest standards of design. The progress of the NRA from present levels is intimately bound up with the recognition of industrialists, employees, bankers and public officials that apparatus and machinery do not have to be old in years to become antiquated, and that cost-cutting in production is a vital element in successful competition.

It does not seem to be realized in some quarters that while selling manufactured goods below cost is frowned upon by the NRA codes, a producer may properly sell below his competitor's cost if his own expenses are less than his rival's. This situation offers an immediate challenge to inventive genius in order that wasteful methods shall be replaced by better ones. It stamps approval upon a policy of modernizing plant to save money and of providing credit to industries for this purpose. The attitude of not a few business men in this respect is surprising.

Some codes have been suggested in which industries would have agreed not to purchase new equipment without a certificate of approval from the President of the United States! Other clauses almost as ridiculous have been drafted which would place a premium on high-cost manufacturing and actually effect a moratorium on plant modernization, so important in the economic life of the country. While it is necessary in some cases to control increases in plant capacity, it is economically unsound to discourage generally the purchase of new, modern machinery.

It is true that the necessities of the unemployment situation have had the right of way in many cases over the purchase of machinery to reduce labor personnel. And unquestionably the problem of technological unemployment demands to be dealt with. Machines may be scrapped, but human workers have to be retrained and fitted to new jobs. Yet the world cannot return to an all-wheelbarrow age, and if the market for labor-saving equipment should be wiped out, unemployment in the capital industries, and resultantly in many consumer industries, would become disastrous. Any repudiation of labor-saving machinery must be only temporary even on a small scale.

Improved machinery and methods which reduce costs in processing must be provided under the new conditions of competition. Thorough analyses of cost will of course include overhead and operating expenses of old and newer methods and plants. The inventor has the opportunity of a lifetime to come into his own in this connection. Behind the urge for modernization is the irresistible force of society's demand for production and distribution at ever-diminishing outlays. Domestic and world markets alike respond to prices which enable an ever-widening circle of consumers to buy the products desired. The inventor and the engineer who apply their abilities in this cause will reap their reward in the days to come, and the ultimate consumer will benefit to an untold degree through their service to civilization.

—But to Improve Democracy

NEVER since the time of Oliver Cromwell has there been so much talk about "dictatorship" among Englishmen as there is today. Then it was a term of reproach, and discussion was secret. Now it receives the utmost publicity, and the word is not always used with sinister meaning.

There has been talk of dictatorship of the Left and dictatorship of the Right. Those who have no good word for a Lenine or a Stalin can find much to praise in the methods of a Mussolini; and some who denounce Mussolini as the enemy of the working classes are prepared to say that the main defect of the Soviet dictatorship lies in the Russian character rather than in the system. Mustapha Kemal, the dictator of Turkey, has been praised as the regenerator of his country; and it has been suggested that the completeness of President Roosevelt's success may depend to no small extent on the completeness of his dictatorship.

The British Fascists, until recently, have not been treated very seriously by the majority of Englishmen. But they have acquired a new importance since there has been talk of a dictatorship of the Left. For to talk in terms of revolution is the surest way of provoking counter-revolution—would-be Fascist dictators become formidable only when there is believed to be real danger of Socialist dictatorship.

Is there anything serious in this talk, or is it purely academic? It is pertinent to recall that the parliamentary system, with its parties and its constitutional checks, has been the slow creation of the British nation. It has not been suddenly adopted, as elsewhere, after a revolution, but has been the steady growth of centuries. It might perhaps be spoken of as the natural expression of the English political genius. Yet it is worth remembering that at a time when the British system was still the admired model of all young democracies and of all countries which were aspiring toward democracy, it was already being severely criticized in the home of its origin, in Britain itself. A quarter of a century ago there was a strong body of British opinion which denounced the "party system" as a system of "ins" and "outs," checks and counter-checks, which tended to paralyze progress, and substitute the illusion for the reality of freedom.

In more recent years, but before there was any thought of a National Socialist movement in Germany, Mr. Winston Churchill declared the necessity of a radical change in parliamentary procedure to enable the country to cope with the growing arrears of reform. Even that great democrat, Mr. Lloyd George, emphatically urged the need of more speed and efficiency in procedure. It seemed at one time that the parliamentary system received more searching and even more destructive criticism from British democrats than from any liberally minded critics in any other country.

From this it might be supposed that England presents very favorable ground for Fascist propaganda. But in fact this does not appear to be the case. The talk about dictatorship—inevitably, in the present state of the world—has occurred, and has been eagerly debated. But the examples of other countries in breaking away from democratic government have generally had the effect, not of creating a desire to follow them, but of restoring the waning belief in the efficacy of the British system.

The English people in the past were more devoted to the ideal of tolerance and free speech than to that of administrative efficiency; and today they are as disinclined as ever to sacrifice the first to the second. The Fascist challenge to their instinctive and traditional view has had the effect of rallying them to the support of a system which, after all, is essentially British. We see this, not merely in the attitude of Conservatives and Liberals, but even of the official Labor Party, which has resisted the appeal to form a common Socialist front and has declared its continued faith in constitutional democracy.

The Labor view in this matter represents the average English view—that a dictatorship of the Left is as bad as a dictatorship of the Right, and vice versa—and that the remedy for inefficiency lies, not in overthrowing democracy, but in improving and completing it.

Editorial Notes

Now that billboards are being made of aluminum cable and wire mesh, to which the letters are attached, perhaps it will be easier for the public to see through some of those advertisements—to the scenery beyond.

It is estimated that the manufacturers of dog food in the United States do an annual business of between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000. And this business is best when it is "going to the dogs."

One advantage which a circus company has over an ordinary business concern is the ease with which its employees can balance the books.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Shall Alcoholic Drinks Be Advertised? A Shift in Japanese Ambassadors

NOTHING is going to indicate more accurately the good faith and honesty of purpose of those who coöperated in the destruction of prohibition in the United States than the attitude which they may assume toward the question of advertising alcoholic drinks. During the heated campaign for repeal no one ventured to assert that the purpose of the repealers was to extend and increase the habit of drinking. Although the campaign was to some extent financed by former distillers and brewers, they were kept carefully in the background. Suggestions that they were to be the chief beneficiaries of what was widely depicted as a great moral crusade were sternly repudiated. The plea was almost universal among the foes of prohibition that out of that attempted reform nothing had proceeded except a vastly increased consumption of liquor and the enormous multiplication of illegal ways of selling it.

Now it is, of course, quite impossible for people who honestly assumed this attitude in the attack on prohibition to look with any sort of tolerance upon systematic efforts to extend the habit of drinking alcoholic liquor, and particularly to introduce it to youths and to women hitherto little accustomed to its use. Accordingly such individuals, if they are honest, must protest against any general advertising of alcoholic drinks, and, where no law exists to prohibit such advertising, they should be the first, if they desire to maintain their reputation for integrity of purpose, to urge the enactment of such a law.

* * *

The United States has witnessed in the last few years a very clever, but exceedingly sinister, triumph, on the part of manufacturers of cigarettes in making the habit of smoking common among women. Those who pressed the advertising campaign devoted to this end were past masters in the art of mental suggestion, and, furthermore, were shrewd in not showing their full hand first. It is easy to recall the first advertisements which depicted blonde and beauteous maidens gazing admiringly upon sturdy youths smoking cigarettes. It was a long time before the cigarettes were out in the hands of the maidens. The time for more restrained advertising in its early stages has passed. Both pictorially and in fact cigarettes are in the hands of women to an ever increasing degree. Indeed there are rumors that masculine men, who are men, are abandoning the habit as being a badge of effeminacy.

Unless speedy steps are taken in such states as have no prohibition against the advertising of alcoholic liquors, this same process will be gone through with to the end that young people of both sexes may be made to believe that it is both clever and aristocratic to be seen drinking intoxicating liquors. There is but one purpose of liquor advertising, and that is to sell liquor. Advertising either in newspapers or on billboards is costly, and it is only by selling continually increasing quantities of liquor that it can be justified in a business way. I wonder how many of those who followed the diplomatic preachments of leaders among the anti-prohibitionists, who professed to be fighting only for true temperance, will be logical and honest enough now to get squarely behind a movement to prohibit advertising of alcoholic drinks in every state in the Union?

* * *

Every time Katsuji Debuchi, who for five years past has been the Ambassador of Japan to Washington, goes home on leave, it is reported that he is never to return. Usually the allegation accompanies this prophecy that he is in bad odor with his people at home because he is too friendly to the United States, and personally too highly appreciated by Americans who come into contact with him. This would seem to be rather complimentary to the envoy. Diplomacy is not a branch of what Whistler called the gentle art of making enemies. On the contrary, the successful diplomat is the one who multiplies friendships, and in this respect Mr. Debuchi has been singularly fortunate.

I am interested, however, in the United Press dispatches from Tokyo in which the statement is made that Ryutaro Nagai, the present Overseas Minister, is being mentioned prominently as the possible successor to Ambassador Debuchi. Of course the whole story of the latter's retirement may be without foundation, but should it prove to be correct, and should Mr. Nagai come to Washington as the new Ambassador, it would go far toward strengthening the impression in the minds of those who know both men that the Japanese Foreign Office was little concerned with having at Washington a representative apt at building up friendships. I happened to be in Tokyo shortly after the famous Japanese outbreak at Mukden, and had occasion at several times to talk with Mr. Nagai. I was much impressed with his indifference to foreign opinion and rather defiant, almost truculent air.

I mildly suggested that if the Japanese adventure in Manchuria went much further than it had at that time progressed, public opinion throughout the world might be very hostile. His response left no doubt in my mind that he cared little or nothing as to what public opinion might be. He said that the Japanese forces would act with reference to the needs of Japan, and not with any sort of deference to the views of foreign nations. Before leaving Tokyo I had occasion to talk to Americans, many of them newspaper correspondents, and found that my impression as to the intransigence of Mr. Nagai was very generally shared among them. His substitution, therefore, for the always smiling, and never provocative Debuchi might be taken as an indication that Japan desires to manifest a more vigorous foreign policy at Washington.

Notes From Hong Kong

Old Calendar Yields to New

NEW calendars, such as are used by other countries, are to be printed in book form at Canton, with notes on farming and astronomic changes, based on the calculation of the movement of the moon. When these have been compiled and printed, orders will be issued by the Chinese Bureau of Social Affairs that the old Gregorian calendars must be abolished. The authorities state that it is essential for the good of the public that strict enforcement should be carried out. They state that superstitious beliefs and observance of certain feasts, which have close connection with idolatry, are a great hindrance in this age of natural science, and that the village farmers must learn to be modern in their views.

* * *

Educating Purchasers

The Anti-Japanese Association in Swatow has decided to establish a special department for the display of Japanese goods and the products of other nations, now on sale in Swatow and districts. The idea is to give the Chinese public some knowledge of how to differentiate between Japanese goods and the products of western countries. The association has already written to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout South China, requesting them to send samples of Japanese goods sold at their respective places for display in the special show department.

* * *

Will Repeat Flower Show

In view of the popularity of the first Canton Chrysanthemum Exhibition, which was held in the southern Chinese capital three years ago, the Canton Municipal Bureau of Public Works has planned the holding of a second show. Preparations for the exhibition have commenced and the public is being requested to participate. It is understood that the exhibition will be held in the Central Park on Nov. 12, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's anniversary.

The public gardens in Canton will provide more than 2000 plants, comprising some 70 varieties of chrysanthemums, for the show, and a judging committee will be appointed to take charge of the awards. Prizes will be given by the committee for the best plants.

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Trade Revives In South China

Although trade in Hong Kong and South China is still far below normal, there is a better tone in evidence and, in the opinion of both foreign and Chinese merchants, business is slowly improving. Foreign importers have experienced a slowing up in their trade since the introduction of the higher scale of customs duties by the Government of China last May, but the market is gradually becoming adjusted to the new tariff and a certain amount of trading is going on.

Business in American products has improved since the exchange rate began to rise, following President Roosevelt's reconstruction program, and Chinese business men are following events in America with great interest.

One effect of the higher customs duties has been to increase the demand for domestic productions and Chinese manufactures are selling freely in Canton. The Chinese silk trade has also shown some improvement, and exports of raw silk and silk piece goods from Canton have been the highest for some years.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Not Possible Overnight

IT IS senseless to expect that the governmental machinery necessary to bring industrial order and a new economic system out of comparative chaos can be applied overnight.

The disintegration that has been going on for four years, the result of the catch-as-catch-can industrialism of half a century, is not to be checked in a month or two.

Legislation granting extraordinary powers to the President assumed that the work of restoration could be completed this year. At least Congress, with no knowledge of the period necessary for the completion of the task, set that time limit on the executive authority.

With all the expedition displayed by the Administration—and not in our history has there been such a cutting away of red tape—the work of organization and the processes of recovery preclude the possibility of doing the job according to the prescribed schedule, or, indeed, on any definite schedule. . . .

It is well for those now displaying impatience at the fact that the country does not begin to boom as if by magic to remember how much has really been done. They should feel grateful that it is at all possible for government to reach out and put the tottering figure of American industry back on its feet by a gesture. . . .

The test of loyalty to the President lies in coöperation. These impatient critics are impeding recovery. Their very whisperings and fears tend to retard returning confidence. They mistrust the Roosevelt plan, but if you ask them for a substitute, they have none. And these are the same people who, when prosperous days come again, will assure you business would have automatically recovered, and that the President has had nothing to do with it.—*Illustrated Daily News* (Los Angeles).

Relief of Doubtful Value

IT IS quite a serious question in agricultural counties, especially in Kentucky, where we have a bountiful crop, whether there should be any financial relief extended by the Federal Government and the State of Kentucky. . . . All the people in the agricultural counties have shelter, and with the great abundance of food of all kinds there will be little suffering for want of it. There is a certain class of indolent people who won't work and never did work and ought to suffer a little bit for their laziness. The more the Federal Government supplies this class of people in the agricultural counties with nominal labor at the high price of $2.40 a day the greater the army of the unemployed will become and the harder it will be for farmers to secure laborers on the land. Of course, charity is all right to be extended to the deserving and those in need of charity, but for more than a century the counties have taken care of their own poor either in the county poor house or by small allowances to relatives who support them. As long as the Government continues to spend millions and millions of dollars in agricultural sections to take care of people there will be more and more of them to care for, and its influence will be most demoralizing. . . . Of course, in industrial centers where people are out of work and cannot get work, federal and state relief is necessary, but that necessity is not acute in farming sections, and it is problematical as to whether it does more harm or good.—*Elizabethtown* (Ky.) *News*.

Tributes When Due

MORE than one hundred Salt Lake business and professional men have agreed upon a program of casting a few flowers along the pathways trod by their associates in community life. It is an altogether inspiring movement, calculated to accord some measure of recognition for unselfish service. Congratulations are due to the sponsors.

The first to be honored by this group of citizens is Ben F. Redman, cheerful and unselfish devotee of civic progress. Mr. Redman was toasted and eulogized for his unswerving loyalty to his city and his State, for his outstanding endeavors in behalf of others, for his breadth of vision and understanding and his deep sympathy for his fellow man. . . .

No price can be placed on the comforting satisfaction enjoyed in the receipt of such merited acclaim. . . . Offered in sincerity, stripped of hypocrisy, and radiating with the teeming warmth of friendship, such well-earned honors stimulate pride in accomplishment for the good of all. . . .—*Salt Lake City Tribune.*